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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,386—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1888.

AUGUST 1888

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies; Steam Services; Cross Country Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed and published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is called to *the advant geous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.L.	THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st Aug.
†	SIAM	3311	500	H. T. Weigheli	28th "
B.L.	CLYDE	4121	800	W. D. Maddi	4th Sept.
†	ASSAM	3138	500	G. W. F. Brown	11th "
					Friday.
B.L.	GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
†	SIAM	3311	500	H. T. Weigheli	28th "
B.L.	SUTLEJ	4215	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about :—
15th, and 29th August,
and fortnightly thereafter.
For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 11th July, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	20th Aug	10th Oct.
PO			10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	on the 25th August, 1888.
STURA	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Rasoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.

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INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

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While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

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SHIPPING.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

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S. S. "BUSHEER," 792 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a.m., Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the forenoon or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th August, 1888. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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TREACHER'S KEEPER GUN—

D-B. B-L. C-F Gun, 12 bore, Double Grip Action, Rebounding Locks, Left Barrel Choke, Engraved, &c. Price Rs. 130, cash.
Ditto. ditto, superior quality and extra finish. Price Rs. 158, cash.
Ditto ditto superior, complete in Case. Rs. 180, cash.
Black Waterproof case with fittings complete, for above. Rs. 47-8, cash.

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D-B. C-F Gun, 12 bore, Top Lever, Double Bolt, Snap Action, Rebounding Back Action Locks, Percussion Fence Action, Damascus Engraved Barrels, Left Choke, well finished. Price Rs. 189, cash.
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Most useful in thick Jungle, fitted with Safety Bolt. Gibb's and Pitt's new Pattern Patent Top Lever, Treble Grip Action, Automatic Safety Bolting, Hammerless Guns, D-B C-F-12 bore, Damascus Barrel, Left Choke, in Leather Case, with fittings complete. Rs. 345, cash.
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Five Chambers, ·450 bore, Blued Steel Barrel, &c. Price Rs. 39, cash.
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Ditto ditto Plated. Rs. 105, cash.
Latest Regulation, ·476 bore, Blued, Rs. 105, cash.
Ditto Plated. Rs. 110.
Oak Cases, with Fittings, complete, for Revolvers, Rs. 17-8.
Solid Leather Sling Holsters with Pouch. Rs. 13-8.
Colt's Deringer Pocket Pistol, ·410, Plated; a compact, little instrument. Rs. 32.

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FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

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ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.

It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.

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	Per doz. Qts. Rs. as.	Per doz. Pts. Rs. as.
SHERRIES. (*From Gonzales Byass & Co*)		
Amontillado	40 0	...
Manzanilla	31 0	...
Golden Sherry	30 0	...
Old Dry Sherry	29 0	...
Vino de Pasto	27 0	...
Pale Dinner Sherry	24 0	...
Extra Dry Pale Sherry	21 0	...
Light Sherry	17 0	...
PORTS (SANDEMAN'S).		
Superior Old Port	35 0	19 0
Fine Old Port	28 0	15 0
Old Port	20 0	...
CHAMPAGNES.		
Giesler	56 0	30 8
Perrier Jouet, Finest Dry	55 0	30 0
Do. Reserve Cuvee	62 0	34 0
Heidsieck's Dry Monopole	64 0	35 0
Roederer	65 0	...
Superior Sparkling Saumer	31 0	18 0
CLARETS.		
St. Julien Medoc	11 4	6 4
Bordeaux	11 4	6 4
Petit Medoc	14 0	7 12
Superior Medoc	17 8	10 8
Chateau Lagrange	23 0	12 8
Chateau Larose	28 0	15 8
Chateau Margaux	35 0	18 8
STILL BURGUNDIES.		
Chambertin	33 0	17 8
Pommard	23 0	12 8
Macon	25 0	13 8
Beaune	20 0	11 0
Chablis	29 0	11 0
SPARKLING BURGUNDY.		
Rich Red	41 0	23 0
STILL HOCKS.		
Johannisberg	45 0	24 0
Liebfraumilch	35 0	18 8
Nierstein	29 0	15 8
Hockheim	26 0	14 0
Steinwein (Glass Jugs)	28 0	...
Geisenheim	22 0	12 0
Laubenheim	18 8	10 8
SPARKLING HOCKS.		
Superior	39 0	21 6
Finest Ehrenbreitstein	46 0	24 8
SPARKLING MOSELLES.		
Fine Sparkling	34 0	18 8
Superior Sparkling	38 0	21 0
Fine Sparkling Nonpareil	46 0	25 0
SAUTERNES.		
Haut Sauternes	33 0	17 8
Sauternes	24 0	13 8
Barsac	21 0	11 8
HOLLANDS & GIN.		
Old Hollands in cases 15 flasks	31 0	...
Dry Unsweetened	21 8	...
Old Tom	18 0	...
Plymouth Gin	21 0	...

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pts. Rs. a.
RUM.		
Finest Old Jamaica	24 0	...
LIQUEURS.	Single Bots. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
Benedictine	6 4	3 10
Chartreuse Green	7 12	4 2
Do. Yellow	6 4	3 6
Cherry Brandy	3 2	1 14
Creme de Cacao	4 0	...
Creme de Noyeau	4 0	2 4
Curacao Orange and White	5 8	2 12
Kummel	3 10	...
Maraschino de Zara	4 0	2 4
BITTERS, &c.	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pts. Rs. a.
Angostura	...	24 0
Orange Bitters	24 0	13 8
Brandy do.	½ pints.	12 0
Pomalo and Orange Bitters		
Wine Bitters		
Ginger Brandy	25 0	...
Orange do.	30 0	...
Orange Wine	16 0	...
Ginger Wine	16 0	...
Milk Punch	25 0	...
Vermouth, French	17 0	...
Do Italian	18 0	...
HUNGARIAN WINES.		
Carlowitz, Fine old	24 0	13 0
Carlowitz	19 0	10 8
Marsala	18 8	...
Madeira	33 0	...
BRANDIES.		
Treacher's Pale Cognac	29 0	...
Do. Old Pale Cognac	33 0	...
Do. Heart Labelled	37 0	...
Do. Special Invalid	61 0	...
WHISKIES.		
Fine Old Glenlivet	24 0	...
Extra Special Liqueur Glenlivet	28 0	...
Highland Malt Whisky, Phœnix Brand	24 0	...
Old Irish	24 0	...
John Jameson and Son's Finest Dublin Whisky, bottled in Europe one *	27 0	...
Do. do. do. two **	30 0	...
Do. do. do. three***	33 0	...
BEER AND STOUT.		
Bass's Beer, by Foster and Son	6 12	4 12
Do. L. B. A., by Foster and Son	6 4	4 4
Do. by Stone and Son	6 4	4 4
Canterbury Ale, Johnson's	6 4	4 4
Pilsener Beer Bright and Sparkling	6 0	4 0
Romford Ale	5 0	4 0
Guinness's Dublin Stout, by Foster and Son	6 12	4 12
Do. do. by Burke and Co.	6 12	4 12
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EDINA WHISKY.

VERY OLD AND PURE.
Per dozen Rs. 25-8.

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MY LATEST NOVELTY IN CIGARS.
Rs. 5 per Box of 50.

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	Rs. a
Rough Brown Cotton Socks ... ...Per doz.	6 12
Fine Brown Cotton Socks ... ... „	8 8
Extra Super „ ... ... „	11 8
Best Dark Grounds, fancy stripes ... „	13 8
Brown Cotton, plain stripes ... ... „	15 8
Light Colours, fancy stripes ... ... „	22 8
Lisle Thread, fancy stripes, very thin and cool ... ... „	23 8

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Black spun, equal to best silk Embroidered ... ...Per pair,	4 8
Plain Colours Do. ... „	3 8
Fancy Stripes Do. ... „	3 8
Best Black Silk Embroidered ... „	8 8
Fancy Stripes Do. ... „	10 8

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Fine Merino, assorted colours ... ...Per doz.	15 8
Super Merino, Fawn, a soft and comfortable Sock ... ... „	22 8
Extra Super Blue, assorted stripes, thin, soft, and shrinkless, perfectly fast colour, one of the best Socks made ... ... „	30 0
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Real Scotch Shetland Lambswool Half-hose, pure wool „	25 0
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All-wood Ribbed Hose, Heather Mixtures, for Sportsmen, Hand-made Per pair	3 12
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When ordering Socks, size of foot in inches; Undervests or Banians, size of chest in inches.

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Coca acts as a stimulant to the nervous and muscular systems. It has none of the ill effects of a Narcotic, and the appetite and digestion are not impaired by its use.

Coca Wine, as prepared by Kemp and Co., will be found the best and most agreeable form in which to take this valuable Drug.

Coca Wine may be taken alike by the strong and invalid with benefit. In weakness it has been used with the most gratifying results.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

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BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHIRTINGS FOR PRESENT SEASON

WE have pleasure in announcing the arrival of our latest Novelties in Shirtings, and we have now on inspection the most extensive Selection in Bombay. We guarantee a perfect fitting, durable Shirt, and superiority in workmanship.

All Long Cloth, for wear under uniform,	½ dozen Rs. 21
All Long Cloth, for wear with Linen Cuffs	„ „ 24
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs	„ „ 30
Fine Long Cloth, Pure Linen Collars attached	„ „ 33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Fronts and Bands	„ „ 33
Fine Long Cloth, Extra Fine Linen Cuffs, Collars attached	„ „ 36
French Cambric Shirts, Newest Designs, Fast Colours, Collars on	„ „ 33
Best Oxford Shirts, Specialities (300 Patterns), Collars on	„ „ 36
Satin Oxford Shirts, Bold Stripes and Checks, Collars on	„ „ 39
Spun Silk Shirts (most comfortable), Collars on	„ „ 72
Stockingette (cool, close fitting and elastic), Collars on	„ „ 54
Silk and Wool, White and Coloured, delightfully cool material, well shrunk	„ „ 54
Summer Flannel (Shrunk), white and neat Patterns	„ „ 54
Tropical Flannel, unshrinkable, very cool and durable	„ „ 42

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RESPECTFULLY Solicit a VISIT to their Show-room, where they have on view a SPLENDID collection of Fashionable DIAMOND ORNAMENTS Suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS, BIRTHDAY SOUVENIRS.

EXQUISITE DIAMOND BROOCHES.

These are becoming more and more Fashionable for Daily and Evening wear.

Swallows, Parrots on Spray, Chicken and Egg Shell, Lizards, 3 Flies, Fly and Spider, Two Swallows and Nest, Kitten and Pearl Ball, Two Kittens and Pearl Ball, Bees, Butterflies, &c., &c. Priced from Rs. 90 to Rs. 800.

FICHU BROOCHES.

Set with Diamonds, Sapphires, Rubies, and Pearls, Maidenhair Ferns, Flower and Spray, and various beautiful designs.

GEM BANGLES.

Set with Fine White Brilliants, Diamonds and Rubies, Diamonds and Pearls, Diamonds and Coral, from Rs. 100 to Rs. 350.

Very Fashionable and Handsome.

DIAMOND "BOUTON EARRINGS."

"Bouton" Earrings set with two Fine Brilliant Diamonds of the First Cutting and Water Rs. 135, 162, 210, and Rs. 1,350.

HAMILTON AND CO.,
JEWELLERS, &c.,
(OF CALCUTTA)
BOMBAY BRANCH,
73, ESPLANADE ROAD,
CHURCH GATE STREET CORNER.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
THE ANCIENT MARINER.
will be performed at the
3RD CONCERT OF THE SEASON
at the TOWN HALL,
on THURSDAY, 23rd August, 1888, at 9 p.m.
C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

BHAVNAGAR GONDAL JUNAGAD PORBANDAR RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
THE BHAVNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY being in process of connection with the Ports of Veraval and Porbandar, and it being intended to work the combined system of Railways under one administration, the name has, with the approval of Government, been enlarged to the BHAVNAGAR GONDAL JUNAGAD PORBANDAR RAILWAY.
Subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council being received, it is intended to OPEN the Jetalsar Junagad Section of the B. G. J. P. Railway for public traffic, on the 1st September, 1888.
Passenger Train service will be as given below :—

Up.	Mixed. A. M.	Mixed. P. M.
Jetalsar Junction Departure.....	9 0	10 20
Junagad Arrival	10 30	11 50
Down.	**Mixed. A. M.**	**Mixed. P. M.**
Junagad Departure.....	4 0	3 40
Jetalsar Junction Arrival	5 31	5 10

By order,
CHARLES CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Supdt's Office, Ghadechi, 12th August, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
FOR SALE.
THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 29th August, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 12 lots of dealwood packing case boards, and of any quantity up to an estimated weight of 13 tons zinc sheet linings and Hoop Iron, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 50).
Payment must be made before delivery.
On notification of acceptance of Tender, the Purchaser will be required to make at once an advance payment of Rs. 100 per lot of Boards, and Rs. 100 per ton of zinc sheets as further security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failing which the whole amount deposited in the first instance and advanced on acceptance of tender will be forfeited to the Company without the necessity of proving any actual loss to the Company by the transaction.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th August, 1888.

TENDERS are called for contracts to make up a number of suits of Regimental uniform for the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers. The Districts are divided into four, viz., Bombay, Poona, Bhosawal, and Jubbulpur, and these Districts with the intermediate stations include the following places :—
Bombay District,—Bombay, Byculla, Parel, and Igatpura,
Poona ,, Lanowli, Dhond, Sholapur, and Shahabad.
Bhosawul ,, Bhosawul, Nandgaon, and the Nagpur branch.
Jubbulpur ,, Jubbulpur, Hurda, and Khandwa.
and the number of suits required to be made up in each District are roughly calculated as follows :—
Bombay.....400 suits Poona.....200 suits.
Bhosawul.....250 suits Jubbulpur.....150 suits.
The Materials will be supplied to the Contractors, viz., blue Cloth for Tunics and Trousers, facing cloth, braid, thread, hooks, &c., with the exception of black lining cloth for inside front of Tunic and sleeves.
The sealed pattern of the uniform can be seen at the Adjutant's Office, Parel, Bombay.
The Contractors will have to give guarantees for the cloth, &c., handed over to them, also for proper fitting and making.
Railway fares or passes will be given to the contractors and their tailors.
Tenders in sealed covers to be sent to the Adjutant's office by 12 noon, on MONDAY, 20th August, 1888.
The Commanding Officer does not bind himself to take the lowest on any of the tenders.
H. D. ROSSETER, Captain,
Inspector and Adjutant, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers.
Adjutant's Office, Parel, Bombay, 13th August, 1888.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and othe insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at curren rates, by
BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP.....£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over.....£1,600,000
POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country, issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.
BENN, ASHLEY, & Co., Agents.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.
A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab : 8¼ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

SMOKERS
Who are in search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following
SPECIALITIES

		Rs. as.
"1888" Mixture .....per	1 lb. tin	3 12
Do. do. ..... ,,	½ ,,	2 0
Golden Block Mixture ... ,,	1 ,,	3 4
Do. do. ... ,,	½ ,,	1 12
Golden Leaf Birds' Eye... ,,	¼ ,,	0 14
Golden Fleece..... ,,	½ ,,	1 12
Latakia..... ,,	½ ,,	1 12

Warranted fresh and pure.
J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION
AND PRESENT POSITION
BY
SABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other Illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES,
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON.
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
Copies can be had at the
BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

NOTICES.

WANTED.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE NAWAB SIR KHURSHED JAH, K. C. I. E., is desirous of engaging the services of a Medical Gentleman (Mahomedan preferred). Salary H. S. Rs. 500 per mensem with prospects. A Diploma from some of the Government Colleges will be a necessary qualification. Applications with copies of certificates to be forwarded to the undersigned.
J. D'COSTA,
Private Secretary
to H. E. KURSHED JAH, K. C. I. E.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

SEEDS ! SEEDS ! SEEDS !
UNDERSIGNED has always in stock a large supply of select varieties of FLOWER and VEGETABLE SEEDS imported direct from England and America.
Trial order solicited.
Price List forwarded on applicatio to
RUSTOMJEE & SONS,
Seed Stores,
Ranikhet.

THE REV. W. FRASER, M. A.,
Vicar of St. Stephen's-by-Saltash, Cornwall,
RECEIVES a limited number of young gentlemen to educate with his own son. Beautiful and large house in its own ground, mild and healthy climate, lovely scenery, boating, driving, &c. Every attention paid to ensure religious and moral training, with best of education.
English, French, German, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Mathematics, Music, Singing, Drawing, &c.
Terms, £60 a year. Reduction for brothers.
5 miles from Plymouth, where the West Indian and other mails call.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.
An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vo., containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Relishes, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.
Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.
Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.
HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisond in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.
And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.
Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.
JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of the GOODWILL of the firm of Messrs. JAMES MACKINTOSH and COMPANY, of Bombay and London.
In consequence of the death of the late J. A. P. MACKINTOSH, the partnership formerly existing between him, CHABILDAS LULLOOBHOY, and J. R. K. JOHNSON as shipbrokers carrying on business at Bombay and London under the style of James Mackintosh and Company, has been DISSOLVED. The goodwill, name, and style of the old firm belonging to the estate of the said J. A. P. Mackintosh, deceased, and will be offered for sale by Public Auction by order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay by Mr. BOMANJEE DOSABHOY, Auctioneer, at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, National Bank Building, Bombay, at 5 p. m., on THURSDAY, the 23rd of August, 1888. The said Chabildas Lulloobhoy and J. R. K. Johnson are entitled, and intend to carry on business as shipbrokers in Bombay and London on their own account, and will retain the partnership books. But the purchaser will be entitled to the exclusive use of the trade name of James Mackintosh and Company and to the good will offered for sale.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at he office of the undersigned.
PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Solicitors for the Executrix of the said J. A. P. Mackintosh in London and for the Administrator of his estate in mbay.
Bombay, 9th August, 1888.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE OF BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 513, OF 1886.
HAJEE MOOSSA HAJEE HASAN, HAJEE JAN MAHOMED HAJEE JOOSUB, HAJEE HALLAY MAHOMED, NUTHOO, HAJEE ESMAIL HAJEE GOOL MAHOMED, HAJEE RAHIMTOOLA HAJEE JOOSUB, HAJEE JACKERIA HAJEE ALLARUKHIA SAJUN, HAJEE SEEDICK HAJEE EBRAHIM and HAJEE MOOSA SULLAMAN, of Bombay KUTCHEE MEMON MAHOMEDAN Inhabitants, Executors of the last Will and Testament of the late HAJEE CURRIM MAHOMED, SULLAMAN, deceased, residing at Memon Mohola, in the Island of Bombay .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
HAJEE ADAM HAJEE JOONUS and HAJEE ABA RAHIMAN HAJEE JOONUS, both of Bombay Kutchee Memons, Mahomedan Inhabitants, also residing at Memon Mohola, in the Island of Bombay, and carrying on business in partnership, and as copareners of a Kutchee Memon undivided family under the name and style of HAJEE ADAM HAJEE JOONUS.....Defendants.
PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the Sixteenth Day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Seven, the following immovable property WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. Farran, Esq., the Acting Commissioner of this Honorable Court at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Fifteenth Day of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-Eight, at the hour of three o'clock, in the afternoon.
PARTICULARS.
All the estate and interest of the above-named Plaintiffs Hajee Moosa Hajee Hasun, Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Joosub, Hajee Sallay Mahomed Hajee Nuthoo, Hajee Esmail Hajee Gool Mahomed, Hajee Rahimtoola Hajee Joosub, Hajee Jackeria Hajee Allarukhia Sajun, Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim, and Hajee Moosa Sullaman, and of the abovenamed Defendants, Hajee Adam Hajee Joonus and Hajee Aba Rahiman Hajee Joonus, or any of them in all that messuage, tenement or dwelling house, situate, lying and being on Fazendari ground, on the north side of Memon Wada or Cross Row, otherwise called Munjid Bunder Road, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 141-33 square yards or thereabouts, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 53 and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the north by a drain or passage for water, on or towards the south by the Public Road called Memon Wada, or Cross Row, otherwise Munjid Bunder Road, on or towards the east by the property of Hajee Aba Satar Talab, and on or towards the west by the property of Piroo Comersey, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Defendants' tenants
For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker and Dinsha, Attorneys for the said Plaintiffs, at Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 7th day of July, 1888.
G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Commissioner.

MOTHERS, SAVE MONEY
IN DRESSING YOUR CHILDREN.
Dresses, Coats, Cloaks, Wrappers, and all garments can be Coloured over any colour desired, and made to look like new,
BY USING THE DIAMOND DYES.
These Dyes are far superior to all other dyes or dye stuffs, not only in the bright shades, but in Black, Brown, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Maroon, Magenta, and 20 other leading colours.
Full directions with each packet for colouring Cotton, Wool, or Silk goods.
SO SIMPLE A CHILD COULD USE THEM.
Ask your chemist for our beautiful Sample Card shewing thirty-six leading colours in cotton and wool goods, and a Book of Directions, given free of charge. All Colours warranted fast and durable. Each dye complete of itself.
With most colours it is as easy to dye an article as it is to wash and iron such an article. For sale by Chemists.
Large Sized Packet, 6d.
WELLS & RICHARDSON COMPANY, Ld.,
1 & 2 AUSTRALIAN AVENUE, LONDON, E.C.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the Corporation, and are now prepared to accept FIRE RISKS at current rates.
GADDUM, BYTHELL & CO.
Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

NOTICE.
THE PRESIDENCY PAY and PENSION PAY OFFICES, which were located in "Hodges Ravelin," have been REMOVED to the TOWN BARRACKS, opposite the Mint, from MONDAY, the 13th instant.
W. ST. JOHN RICHARDSON, Captain,
For Presidency Pay Master.

BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.
NOTICE.
THE ADJOURNED EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, Falkland Road, Byculla, on THURSDAY next, the 16th instant, at 5-30 p.m.
NARAYEN RANGORA,
Acting Manager.
Bombay, 9th August, 1888.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and furthe particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY SCHOOL.
MOUNT ABU.
THE Committee are prepared to receive applications for the post of House Matron. Salary, Rs. 40 per mensem with free rations.
The matron will have charge under the Head Master and Head Mistress of the household arrangements, including the custody of clothes, linen, stores, &c., &c.
Apply by letter only to the SECRETARY to the Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway, Bombay.
W. S. S. BISSET,
Agent.
Bombay, 13th August, 1888.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.
FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England.
BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and of the BOMBAY SAW MILLS, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING-UP of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 9th day of August, 1888, presented to the High Court of Bombay by MAHOMEDALLY JAFFERJEE, of Foolgully, outside the Fort, Bombay, a creditor, and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT, on the 28th day of August, 1888, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for winding-up of the Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Solicitors for the Petitioner,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

A BOON TO MEN
Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 2495, High Holborn, LONDON.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.
FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily.
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
And for all other publications issuing from this Office.
Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co. Branch Establishment East Street, Poona

FOR SALE,
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR
Just unpacked a bran new English VICTORIA, light and stylish, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
A few second-hand English BROUGHAMS, by well known makers, very little used.
Some gram and grass machines, and single and double Iron bed-steads.
And a fresh supply of the best real MOCHA COFFEE.
Single and double-seated BROUGHAMS, let out on hire, with or without horses, during the monsoon.
Apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO

BERIGNY AND Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS
BOOKSELLERS, &c.,
BEG to draw the attention of their constituents and the public to the neat little turned Wooden Case in which every phial of medicine that goes out of their Establishment is packed.
These Cases, while they ensure the bottles against breakage, will also be found very convenient and useful.
NO EXTRA CHARGE.
BERIGNY & Co.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL...$3,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....$800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
C. LOWELL, Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $3,900,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS..... $7,500,000
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards, but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits :—
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay
August 2, 1888.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 567,000.
REST..... ,, 152,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.
DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
,, ,, ... 4 per cent. ,,
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.
A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—
CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per ½ doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 54 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Cuvee	,, 48 0	...
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Private Cuvee White Seal, Dry	,, 62 0	Rs. 34 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 61 0	,, 34 0

STILL HOCKS.
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES

Leubesheimer	Rs. ..	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	,, ..	,, 19 0
Niersteiner	,, 19 0	,, ..
Leibfrauenmilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Steinwein	,, 21 0	,, ..
Hochheimer	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Rudesheimer	,, 26 0	,, 29 0
Marcobrunner	,, 30 0	,, 34 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, ..

FRENCH WHITE WINES.
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.
Sauterne ..... Rs. 20 0 ...
PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 18 0	...
Fine ,, ,,	,, 22 0	...
Superior ,, ,,	,, 26 0	...
Most Superior Old Red Port	,, 30 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	,, 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	,, 42 0	...

CLARETS.
From Messrs. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frande	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	,, 14 0	,, ..
Les Cascas	,, 14 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	,, 18 0	,, ..
Chateau Leoville	,, 18 0	,, ..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	,, 21 0	,, ..

From MUNNIER & FILS.

Haut Canon	,, 15 0	,, ..
Margaux Medoc	,, 17 0	,, ..
Chateau LaRose	,, 25 0	,, ..

From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Cru de Barrayre	,, 18 0	,, ..

From H. ENAUD SCARTEZINI, BORDEAUX.

Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	,, 15 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Stax Label	Rs. ..	Rs. 24 0
,, Red Bar	,, 20 0	,, 22 0
Chateau Larose	,, 22 0	,, 24 0
Chateau Mouton	,, 32 0	,, 34 0
Haut Sauterne	,, 20 0	,, 24 0

BRANDY.

R. Montrose	Rs. 12 0	...
F. Desandier & Co.'s Brandy	,, 21 0	...
A. Delagrem Fils & Co.	,, 24 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 20 0	...
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	,, 25 0	...
Charles Lorvoire, very old Brandy	,, 27 0	...

BURGUNDY.
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.

Chambertin	Rs. 28 0	...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky	Rs. 24 0	...
,,	,, 20 0	...
Cairndhu Blend	,, 18 0	...

BEER.

Bass & Co's. Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	Rs. 6 6	4 6
Bavarian Export Beer	,, 6 4	,, ..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	,, 9 12	,, 5 12

ITALIAN WINES.

Vino Barbera	,, 14 0	,, ..

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	...
Italian do. Finest	,, 18 0	...
Finest Kummel	,, 30 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 60 0	...
Swiss Cheese in tins from 1lbs. to 2½	,, 0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	Rs. a. 1 4
From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co.	WOLFENBUTTEL. Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. ..	Rs. ...
Celery	,, ..	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, ..	,, 0 10
Mushrooms	,, ..	,, 0 12
White Cabbage	,, ..	,, 0 14
Small Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 6
Liver Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 6
Frankfort Sausages	,, ..	,, 1 6
Cervelatwurst	,, ..	,, 1 6

TERMS.
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c., (provisions excepted) will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a reference or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged, at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.
Bombay, 29th June, 1888.

PIANOFORTES.
A FEW PIANOFORTES taken in exchange and put into thorough repair are now offered for sale.
At lowest Cash Prices or on the Hire Purchase System.

1	Plain Square by	Schroder	Rs. 250
2	,, ,,	Soundy	,, 275
3	,, ,,	Collard and Collard	,, 325
4	Semi-Grand ,,	Erard	,, 360
5	Plain Square ,,	Mard	,, 410
6	,, ,,	Doener	,, 650
7	Semi-Grand ,,	Broadwood	,, 400
8	Cottage Piano with folding Keyboard by Chappel.		,, 300

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS
is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population.
It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above Railway, the most important of which are SECUNDERABAD HYDERABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.
There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.
Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.
RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on each station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Esplanade Road Fort.

DR. DE ROOS'
VITÆ OR VEGETABLE
LIFE DROPS.
THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was however reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasure of a quarter of a century's testing at all times this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable discovery new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite, assists the digestive powers, while for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to West or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, Dr. De Roos' Vitæ will speedily afford assistance, by restoring health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of headache and debility; while to the aged, and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutta Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Parsees *vs.* Military, Colaba, 11 a.m.
Town Council, 3 p. m.
Seaforde Land Improvement Company, 4 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 13th:—Kerbella (s), from Karachi; and Twickenham (s), Newport. Yesterday:—Swordsman (s), from Zanzibar; Purulia (s), Basreh; and Othello (s), Middlesborough.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Assam (s), for Aden; Werneth Hall (s), Marseilles and Liverpool; Britannia (s), Java and Batavia; and Clan Mackay (s), Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kerbella, Twickenham, and Othello entered, and the s. s. Werneth Hall and Clan Mackay left, the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s s Khiva entered the dock yesterday.

NOTICE.—The mails for Persian Gulf (except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat) close at Kurrachee, at 1-30 p.m., on the 16th instant.

CRICKET.—A match will be played to-day, at 11 a.m. sharp, between the Parsees and the Colaba Garrison Clubs, on the Colaba ground.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s. s. Deccan, will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, to-day, at 6 p.m.

A MISSING BOY.—Babajee Ittoo, living at Haines Road, reported to the police that his son, aged 13 years, has been missing since Monday last. The boy had on his person ornaments valued at Rs. 39.

A BACHELOR OF DIVINITY AND CANON LAW.—The Rev. B. de Monte, late Assistant at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, and son of Mr. D. J. D'Monte, of Bandora, has passed his examination at Rome for the Degrees of B. C. L. and Licentiate in Sacred Theology.

HUMAN OFFERING.—Rama and Suntoo bin Ranoo, Marathas of Shiralle in Taluka Walwa, of the Satara District, who were charged before Mr. Scott, First Class Magistrate, with having sacrificed one Wali, a girl of about 10 years of age, as an offering to propitiate the god of wealth, were both committed to the Sessions Court on a charge of murder.—*Deccan Herald.*

A JUVENILE THIEF.—Esmaljee Tyebjee, a Mahomedan lad, was yesterday charged, by Inspector Young, before Mr. P. Ryan, with stealing a metal watch and silver chain, valued at Rs. 21, the property of Aga Boozoor Hajee, from his house in the Moozufferkhana in Pakmoda Street, on the 6th instant. The complainant left the watch and chain hanging on a nail in his room, closed the door, but left the window open; on his return he found them missing. The police upon inquiry found the watch and chain in the possession of the accused. Pleading guilty, the lad was ordered to be sent to the Sassoon Reformatory.

LIFE AT LOWER MAHIM.—A correspondent writes:—Will you kindly allow me to invite the attention of the Commissioner of Police to the want of police supervision at Coomarwara, Lower Mahim? A few days ago a theft was committed at the house of a Hindoo gentleman, which is situated near the Jackadevee temple. He was robbed of jewellery worth about Rs. 200. On the same night and in the same locality theft was committed in another house. On the last occasion the police sepoy doing duty at Dadur, a distance of half a mile from the scene of the occurrence, was summoned to the spot, but before his arrival the burglars had made their escape good. Burglaries are of frequent occurrence in these localities, and I trust, now that attention has been called to the matter, that the Commissioner of Police will see the desirability of adopting measures to prevent them.

ASSAULTING A MARWAREE.—At the Fort police court yesterday, Mr. Hamilton heard a case in which Naga Poohin and another were charged with causing grievous hurt to a Marwaree, named Dowla Nanji, on the 29th ult. From the evidence of the complainant it appeared he was sitting on the edge of the Victoria Bander basin at Colaba, when the accused came up and the first prisoner asked him who and what he was. On his replying he was a Marwaree, the accused pushed him into the basin. There was not much water in it, and the unfortunate man in his fall fractured the wrist of his right hand. The accused and his companions ran away, but several people came to the Marwaree's rescue on hearing him cry out. A sepoy came on the scene, and promptly removed the injured man to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The accused were afterwards arrested. In defence they denied all knowledge of the accident, and averred they were not in Colaba that night. On the evidence, however, Mr. Hamilton convicted the first accused, and sentenced him to three months' hard labour, while he discharged the other man.

DEATH OF MR. NAVALRAM LUXMIRAM.—Mr. Navalram Luxmiram, the Principal of the Male Training College, Rajkote, who had been suffering from dropsy for some months past, died at Surat on Tuesday the 7th instant. Mr. Navalram, in the beginning of his career, served for some years in the Surat High School, where he was known as an able, diligent, and conscientious worker. From Surat he was transferred to the Ahmedabad Male Training College as an assistant teacher, whence he was promoted to the principalship of the Male Training College here. Most of the headmasters of vernacular schools in this province received their education under him, and they always testified to his great zeal in teaching, and to the unassuming gentleness of his character. Early marriages, the emancipation of widows, female education, and such social questions were to him themes of engrossing interest and great importance. He conducted the Gujerathi *Shala Patra* for nearly a decade with great energy and ability. A spirit of patriotism and philanthropy runs through these pages. His command over the vernacular of the province was very great. He exhibited great aversion for Sanscritised and vulgar Gujerathi. His history of England is very well written. His sketches of the lives of Keshub Chunder Sen, Kristodas Pal, Narmadashunker, and others are such as would repay perusal. In him Gujerat has lost a very good Gujerathi scholar. Mr. Navalram died at the age of fifty-one. He leaves behind him a widow, a son, and a daughter. Out of respect to the memory of the deceased the local high school, the male and female training colleges, and all the vernacular schools were closed on the 10th instant.—*Kathiawar Times.*

ALEXANDRA N. G. ENGLISH INSTITUTION.—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, accompanied by his Rance Nandcooverbai, paid a visit to the Alexandra School yesterday, at 4 p.m., when they were received by Miss Shereen Manockjee Cursetjee, Mrs. C. M. Cursetjee, and the directors, Messrs. C. M. Cursetjee, president, Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, honorary secretary, and Ardasir Sorabjee Camdin. After a few English songs and recitations, their Highnesses were shewn the needle and embroidery work. Their Highnesses expressed themselves much gratified with the intelligence displayed by the pupils, which reflected credit on the lady superintendent and teachers. The president thanked their Highnesses for the kind interest taken by them in the school to which they had been pleased to do the honor of a visit. It was a matter of pride and satisfaction to find that not only Indian princes, but Indian princesses too, were taking a warm and intelligent interest in the advancement of female education. In reply to the Thakore Saheb, the honorary secretary stated that the school was open to all sections of the native community, and was specially indebted to the native princes and princesses for thousands of rupees subscribed to its funds from time to time through the exertions of its late president, Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee, the promoter and founder of the institution. The Thakore Saheb expressed his regret at the Hindoos and Mahomedans not availing themselves of this institution. After his Highness had expressed his favourable opinion in the visitors' book, to which the Rance Saheb also attached her signature, the National Anthem was sung by the pupils, during which their Highnesses remained standing. Garlands of flowers were placed round the necks of their Highnesses by Miss Shereen, Mr. Cursetjee, and Mrs. C. M. Cursetjee, after which the Thakore [illegible] left.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following were additional passengers per s.s. Assam, Captain W. A. Seaton, which sailed yesterday:—

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mr W A Adams
Lieut-Col McD. Stone
Col M Clements,

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before Mr. Justice BIRDWOOD and Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

"RADICALLY ILLEGAL" ACTION OF A MAGISTRATE.

IMPERATRIX *vs.* TOOKIA BIN DOWLATA INGLIA AND OTHERS.

THIS was an appeal, on behalf of four accused persons, from a decision of Mr. G. B. Jambbekar, first-class magistrate of Chikodi, who found them guilty, along with others, of causing an affray under section 160 of the Indian Penal Code. Four of the prisoners were acquitted and discharged; but the four accused were sentenced each to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and were required to execute a bond for Rs. 500 with two sureties for keeping the peace for one year. Mr. Manekshа Jehangirsha appeared for the accused.

The facts of the case were that, on the 8th September, 1887, a fight took place in a street in the village of Galutgeh between two factions. The men abused and assaulted each other, and several of them were wounded. Stones were thrown about. Panchnamahs were made in respect of the men's wounds and the stones; and the wounded men were sent to the Chikodi dispensary. In their petition to the High Court the accused complained that the magistrate had not regularly enquired into the complaint of accused Jijoba and two others, charging members of the opposite faction with deliberately assaulting them and wounding them, although the complaint had been pending before him for some eight months before taking proceedings against the accused, an irregularity which had materially prejudiced the accused in their defence and caused a failure of justice. The accused had proved their defence; and the reason given by the magistrate for disbelieving it was quite untenable. The character of the accused was irrelevant in determining whether they committed the offence charged or not; and the magistrate was wrong in forming his judgment from his own opinion that three of the accused were dangerous characters.

The District Magistrate of Belgaum having been directed by the High Court to report on the allegations of the petition, Mr. Fairlie Muir said that Jijoba and others made a complaint in writing to the magistrate on the 12th September, 1887, in respect to which the provisions of section 200 of the Criminal Procedure Code did not appear to have been observed. The police enquiry report was dated 29th October. The magistrate thereon apparently passed no order whatever with reference to the petition. It appeared to be undisposed of up to date. In Mr. Muir's opinion, the magistrate's action had been radically illegal. It did not, however, appear to have prejudiced in any way the applicants in their defence.

Their lordships, in disposing of the appeal, said: From the District Magistrate's report it appears that the trying magistrate has not yet legally disposed of the complaint made to him by the applicants. Instead of dealing with their complaints and the counter complaints against them in accordance with the provisions of sections 200 and 202 of the Criminal Procedure Code, he sent those complaints, without examining the complainants or recording his reasons for distrusting the truth of the complaints, for investigation to the police; and on the receipt of the chief constable's report of the 29th October, he ordered both parties to be prosecuted for an affray. It is impossible to say that the applicants may not have been prejudiced by the course adopted by the magistrate. They were entitled to have their complaint dealt with according to law. They have been given no opportunity of proving by their own sworn testimony the charge brought by them against their alleged assailants. Instead of that they have themselves been placed in the position of accused persons, while their own complaint has remained undisposed of. We set aside the magistrate's proceedings, in order that the complaints of the applicants may be now disposed of according to law. It would be advisable for the District Magistrate to refer the case to a magistrate who has not already expressed an opinion on the merits of the case.

COMPENSATION FOR DAMAGE TO A CARGO.

MR. W. E. HART, Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, has given judgment in the case of Hassumbhoy Visram and Co. *vs.* the British India Steam Navigation Co. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Owen, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the defendants.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said: The plaintiffs, abandoning the excess above Rs. 2,000, sue the B. I. S. N. Company to recover that sum as damages occasioned to 1,046 bags out of a consignment of 1,306 bags of the plaintiffs' sugar by their negligent stowage on board the defendants' steamer, Byculla, in the same hold with a quantity of wet timber on a voyage from Rangoon to Bombay. There is no doubt that when the sugar, the subject of this suit, was landed in Bombay early in December, 1887, it was all more or less damaged by wet. But the defendants deny that the damage was caused, as alleged by the plaintiffs, and say that the sugar was shipped in a wet and damaged condition. They also dispute the *quantum* of damage. Finally, they plead exemption from liability under the exceptions in the bill of lading. The sugar which had been imported by the plaintiffs into Rangoon about a year before, was shipped on the 11th and 12th November, 1887, for Bombay, on board the Byculla. No mate's receipt was given for it to the shippers at the time of shipment, owing to a dispute as to the exact number of bags put on board, the shippers declining to accept a receipt for 1,302 bags, the number tallied by the ship's officers, while the mate refused to sign one for 1,306 bags, the number tallied by the shippers. There is, no doubt, some evidence that a mate's receipt was granted for 1,302 bags, but having regard to the admitted fact of the dispute, to the terms of the correspondence that passed at the time, and to the inability of the chief officer to say positively whether or not he ever signed any mate's receipt at all for this sugar to be given to the shippers, I find as a fact on the evidence that none was. Owing to the non-production by the shippers of the mate's receipt, no bill of lading was granted for the plaintiffs' sugar before the steamer left Rangoon on the 15th November. Subsequently, however, on the 28th November, 1887, a bill of lading was signed by the defendants' branch at Calcutta, and it is on the exceptions in this document that the defendants rely as relieving them from responsibility. This bill of lading purports to be for 1,306 bags of sugar, bearing the plaintiffs' marks and weighing 168 lbs., each (of which, it is stated in the margin 4 bags are in dispute and to be delivered if on board), "shipped in good order and well-conditioned by Visram Ebrahim and Co. in the s. s. Byculla now at sea proceeding from Rangoon and bound for Bombay and intermediate ports, ... to be carried and delivered subject to the conditions after-mentioned, including those at the foot of this bill of lading, in the like good order and well-condition, at the port of Bombay." Then follows an exception of damage from various specified causes, not material to consider now in detail, which, however, speaking generally, must, I think, be taken as descriptive of perils of the voyage after navigation has commenced. Following this comes the exception relied on by the defendants, which is worded as follows:—"And accidents, loss or damage from any act, neglect or default whatsoever of the pilot, master, or mariners, or other servants of the company, or from any deviation excepted." At the foot of the bill of lading are the "conditions" referred to in it. Those material to the present case as relied on by the defendants, are as follows:—"Weight, contents and value, when shipped, unknown. The company is not to be responsible for damage resulting from a number of specified causes not material to be considered now, or for the condition or contents of re-exported goods." Just above the signature are written the words "Bags old, not responsible for condition of contents." It was contended that the defendants were *estopped* from pleading exemption under the terms of their bill of lading by their own conduct in entertaining claims of a similar nature to this which they might otherwise have contested on the same grounds. But the evidence does not disclose such invariable acquiescence in the right to prefer such claims as could be construed into such an intention to give the go by to the terms of the bill of lading as could be held to amount to an *estoppel* by conduct. The defendants have of course a right to waive any term in any particular contract, and the fact that they choose to do so sometimes does not in itself give any one a right to insist that they shall do so always. If they choose to insist strictly on the terms of their contract with the plaintiffs, the question still remains whether the exception and conditions it contains apply to the present case. Having referred to cases bearing on the subject his Honour proceeded:—I must hold, on the construction of the terms of the bill of lading, as qualified by the exception in the body of it, relied on by the defendants, that the exception relate only to negligence committed subsequent to the loading of the sugar on board, and does not exonerate the defendants from the duty to provide a ship reasonably fit to receive the sugar they undertake to carry. Further, having regard to the collocation of this exception after those already mentioned as for the most part referring generally to perils encountered subsequent to the commencement of the navigation and having regard also to those points already noticed in contrasting the differences between this exception and that in the bill of lading of the Duero as well in their context as in their express terms. I think that the negligence intended to be excepted by the defendants' bill of lading is negligence committed after the actual commencement of the navigation. The mate's receipt, had one been given, would not carry the operation of the exception any further back. Because the form of the mate's receipt, which the evidence shows to have been habitually in use between the parties, merely states that the goods are received subject to the conditions of the bill of lading to be afterwards granted. I therefore hold that the exception in the defendants' bill of lading cannot exempt them from the consequences of any neglect or default of their servants committed prior to the commencement of the actual navigation. Whether in this particular case the operation of the exception is not even still further postponed to the date of making of the bill of lading seems to me to depend on the answer to the question, "Whose fault was it that the bill of lading was not given in the usual way and at the usual time?" *i. e.*, in substitution for the mate's receipt, after the stowing of the sugar on board, but before the steamer started on her voyage. I must hold that the plaintiffs fail to prove shipment of more than 1,302 bags. They were, therefore, wrong in claiming a receipt for 1,306, and having been offered and refused one for 1,302, as well as a bill of lading in its present form. I think the present bill of lading should be held to speak as from the date when it would have been granted in ordinary course. The exception would then relate to any act of negligence during the whole course of the voyage from the commencement of the navigation. It would not therefore, in any case relieve the defendants from their liability to provide a ship reasonably fit to receive the plaintiffs' sugar at the time it was shipped. Dealing with the question:—(1) "Was the ship reasonably fit for the receipt of the plaintiffs' goods?" (2) If not, was the damage to them caused by her being unfit?" his Honour said:—It seems to me that the answers to these two questions virtually dispose of the case, because the negligence which the plaintiffs' charge is (1st), in supplying a ship with only one hold for the carriage of sugar in bags and logs of timber; and (2nd), in shipping into that hold, in close proximity to the bags of sugar, logs of wet timber which had been floated alongside for shipment; and the damage of which they complain is that caused to the sugar (1st), by its being stowed in a hold, the floor of which was saturated with the wet from timber so shipped; and (2nd), by its being wetted by the drippings from the timber, while it was being shipped and stowed. It is admitted that the s.s. Byculla, like her sister ship, the Colaba, has only one hold. This peculiarity of construction, though not so uncommon in sailing ships, seems to be unusual in steamers. It also appears that the object of such a peculiarity is to afford greater convenience for the stowage and carriage of timber. It is also admitted that the logs of timber, carried by the defendants in the same hold with the plaintiffs' sugar, were as is usual at Rangoon, floated alongside in rafts, and then hoisted in over the ship's side and lowered into the hold. It is also admitted that some of the logs were so shipped before the plaintiffs' sugar was received, and some after. It is also admitted that timber, so shipped, must necessarily bring on board some moisture which will be less or more according as the wood is more or less sound and free from holes. I am decidedly of opinion, that water was brought on board the Byculla by the logs shipped with the plaintiffs' sugar. I am of opinion, on the 1st question, that, though the mere fact of having but one hold would not in itself necessarily have rendered the defendants' first ship unfit for the reception of the plaintiffs' sugar, yet regarding that fact in conjunction with the others I must hold that at the time of their shipment the Byculla was not reasonably fit for the receipt of the plaintiff's goods. I find that the floor of the hold is wetted with water from the logs shipped before the sugar. On to this floor the sugar bags are lowered, then more logs are shipped, the water from which both drips on to the bags and adds to the wet on the floor, and there is not shown to be in the sugar itself latent moisture sufficient to account for the mischief. But, say the defendants, however it was caused, it is impossible that the mischief was done by water brought on board by the logs, first, because they would have brought salt, water, whereas the damage to the sugar is admittedly that of fresh; secondly, because they could not have brought enough water to do all this damage; thirdly, because what water they brought could not have got at the sugar inasmuch as the logs did not touch the bags and the water from them ran into the bilges beneath the flooring of the hold. In support of this contention I am favoured with little, if any plain, evidence of mere facts, but amagain invited to soar into the regions of conjecture and theory. With a commission taking evidence at Rangoon, one would have thought that at any rate the question as to the saltness or freshness of the river there might have been simply and conclusively answered on the spot. But not, I am asked to infer from statements in sailing guides and geography books, made with a wholly different object, regarding the distance of Rangoon from the open sea, the rise of the tide there, the velocity of the current, and the strength of the ebb and flow, to infer that the water of the river at Rangoon is necessarily salt at all times of the tide. The only direct evidence on the subject is that of a Hindu witness examined in Bombay, who, speaking from recollection of his bathing experiences in the river Rangoon, says the water tasted as salt as the sea. If this gentleman goes under water with his mouth open his habits must differ from those of most bathers, whether in salt water or fresh, whether Hindu or Christian. At any rate his assertion as to the extreme saltness of the water is manifestly absurd in the face of the information conveyed by the geography books on which the defendants rely that Rangoon is 20 miles up the river, that the stream there is of sufficient volume to be navigable, and that the fresh water flows down with a velocity of four or five knots an hour. It is moreover considerably qualified by his own following assertion that the water of the river at Rangoon is fresh during the monsoon. In any event there is little reliance to be placed on his accuracy of recollection, for he is the same witness who spoke to the teak logs having no holes because they were first-class timber as shown by certain marks which they did not bear. If I were to draw an inference on this point from such evidence as is before me, it would be that the water at Rangoon is probably, like that of most navigable tidal rivers of similar size at a like distance from the sea, perceptibly brackish at some stages of the tide and virtually fresh at others, and there is nothing to show at what state of the tide the timber was shipped. But, after all, the question of the freshness or saltness of the water of the river at Rangoon is but an element to be considered in determining the issue whether or not the plaintiffs' sugar was damaged by water brought on board by the logs. If it was, it matters not whether that water was fresh or salt. The plaintiff say it was fresh because the sugar damaged by it did not taste salt. The defendants deny that the water brought on board by the logs was fresh, but they also show by their expert witnesses that taste is not a sufficient test in the case of sugar as to whether the water causing the damage was salt or fresh. So that after all, even if they proved the water of the river at Rangoon to be salt, which they do not they would apparently still leave the main issue perish where it was before. Then I am asked to infer that it is impossible for 100 ft of sound teak logs to bring on board enough water to damage 1,046 bags of sugar. This depends on circumstances, and the circumstances which would make it impossible in this case are not proved, they are only guessed or suggested. The same may be said of the alleged "impossibility of the wet which was brought on board by the logs getting at the bags, lowered nearly about the same time into the same hold, some apparently by the same hatch (though not simultaneously, and eventually stowed in a pile only 2 ft. off, and separated from the logs by a barrier only of scantlings admittedly not impermeable to wet. No one from actual observation in the hold, during the time of shipment, speaks positively to the facts that the floor was dry and the logs were dry and no water actually did get at the sugar, nor is there any evidence of any special precaution to prevent it doing so. I ought, perhaps, here to notice the plan of the hold of the Byculla, exhibit No. 2, of which much was made during the trial, showing the manner in which the cargo was stored. It is a most artistic plan, accurately drawn to scale, not by any one who had anything to do with the storage of the cargo or ever send it, but by the Superintendent of the defendants' dock in Bombay after notice of action, from inference given according to the captain of the steamer, by himself from recollection, but according to the draftsman, by the chief officer from notes in a book, as to which the captain himself was not asked a question and said not a word. It is clear that such a plan could be of very little value even for the purpose for which it was put in, *viz.*, to show that all the sugar when stored was neatly piled in a symmetrical heap near the centre of the hold, and all the logs in another symmetrical heap not nearly so high, about 2 feet off, while the space between was carefully filled into the height of the top of the logs with dry scantlings, above which again came the rice which formed the bulk of the cargo. But at its best this plan does not affect to do more than show the arrangement of the cargo after its stowage. It does not show that the damage to the plaintiffs' sugar could not have been occasioned before stowage, nor even after stowage at least so far as the lower part of it was concerned. On the facts, then I find that the plaintiffs' sugar was shipped in a sound condition, but the steamer was not then reasonably fit to receive it, and the damage complained of was caused by that unfitness. On the construction of the bill of lading I hold there is no exception exempting the defendants from the duty of providing a ship reasonably fit for the reception of the plaintiffs' sugar. There was no attempt to show that in the amount sued for the plaintiffs have overestimated the amount of damage. Indeed, they appear to have abandoned more than Rs. 1,600 of it, for the purpose of bringing their suit in this Court. Judgment will therefore be for the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,000 and costs together with the costs of the commission to Rangoon, and I certify full professional costs for the six days that the case was at hearing, Rs. 270. At the request of the defendants the judgment is contingent on a case to be stated on the usual terms.

At the request of Mr. Owen, his Honour promised to state the case for the opinion of the High Court, on the construction of the bills of lading.

THE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.

THE honorary treasurer of the Allbless Leper House, Trombay, begs to acknowledge with thanks the following subscriptions:—

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Total...	1,686	8	0

HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

THE Stewards of the Hyderabad Polo Tournament—Col. Curteis, Col. Marshall, Major Navab Afsur Jung, Capt Hone, Capt. Guise, Lieut Georges, and Colonel FitzGerald, Hony. Secy—have issued the following circular:—

This Tournament will be held at Secunderabad, to commence some time before the Hyderabad Races in November, 1888. The exact date will be fixed as soon as possible, and each team will be duly informed.

The Tournament is open to any Polo Club, Regiment, Gymkhana, Station or District in India; in the two latter cases the team or teams to be composed of *bona fide* residents of the Station or District they represent.

Any two Regiments of Native Cavalry or Infantry may also combine to send a team.

No restriction as to the number of teams entered by any Polo Club, Regiment, &c.

Entrance fee Rs. 10 per man of each competing team.

Each team will consist of 4 players.

The winning team to receive a cup of not less value than H. S. Rs. 1,000, presented by H. H. the Nizam. The cup to become the property of the winning team. To this will be added a souvenir to each member of the winning team in the shape of a Cup, to be paid out of the entrance fees per man of the competing teams.

Arrangement can be made with the several Railways for a concession in bringing ponies and players to and from Secunderabad.

The Stewards of the Hyderabad Polo Tournament will make arrangements for the accommodation of the teams, and for the stabling of their ponies.

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 10th inst:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jabalpur	29	3	Nasik	13	18
Raver	7	40	Deolali	11	94
Nimbora	9	20	Ghoti	49	54
Bhadli	10	30	Nargaon	11	93
Jalgaon	16	15	Warrangaon	12	70
Sirsoli	9	50	Hudgi	23	99
Mhasawad	8	94	Mohol	8	14
Maheji	7	86	Madha	11	70
Pachora	12	58	Barsi Road	4	15
Kasgaon	11	71	Keim	5	34
Naidongri	11	0	Jehur	3	73
Chaliagaon	9	57	Pomalwari	2	44
Nandgaon	8	64	Dexal	5	76
Manmad	3	69	Lanowli	110	34
Lasalgaon	5	88	Dhond	9	15
Kherwadi	12	23	Talegaon	23	94

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered	49 3	43 28	48 40	47 66
Aug. 13, Monday	.....	.....	.....	0 10
„ 14, Tuesday	0 0	0 42	0 19	.....
Total..	49 3	43 70	48 59	47 76
Total corresponding date of last year	68 96	70 47	66 72	64 96

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d, of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE GREAVES, commanding the Meerut Division, has been granted sixty days' privilege leave to Mussoorie.

COLONEL W. J. BAX, Assistant Adjutant-General, Allahabad Division, goes home on a year's leave in October next.

THE following appointments have been made:—Major T. H. Goldney, 25th Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Second-in-Command of the 32nd Pioneers, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Hodgson, who is appointed in the same capacity to the 34th Pioneers. Lieutenant A W Warden, 27th Punjab Infantry, to 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, as officiating Squadron Officer. Lieutenant F. G. B. Smerdon, 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Adjutant of the Regiment, *vice* Captain C. W. Thompson, resigned. Lieutenant J. W. Fitzgerald, 43rd Gurkha Light Infantry, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenant. J. W. Cowley, resigned. Lieutenant J. M. Carpendale, 8th Bengal Cavalry, to officiate as Assistant Judge Advocate, Allahabad Circle.

CAPTAIN APPLETON is transferred from Chakrata to the Mooltan Division Military Works, *vice* Major Moore, who goes to the Quetta Division.

MAJOR H. YATES and Lieutenant H. Harrison, R. A., are granted twelve months' leave to England.

AN exchange of battalions has been sanctioned between Captains Milton and Witherby, Yorkshire Light Infantry.

THE following postings are ordered:—To 1st Battalions: Lieutenant E. B. Wilkinson, Lincolnshire Regiment; and Second Lieutenant S. H. Climo, Border Regiment. To 2nd Battalion; Lieutenant J. G. King and Second-Lieutenant H. St. C. Wilkins, Royal West Surrey Regiment.

The following officers have been granted leave of absence:—Captain W. H. Rycroft, 7th Dragoon Guards, till the 19th September; and Lieutenant E. W. N. Podder, 17th Lancers, till the 16th October.

In the case of the 2nd Battalion Cheshire Regiment, now at Shwebo, Upper Burma, which battalion is timed to arrive in England about the 14th December next, 150 men will be transferred to the 1st Battalion, at Rangoon, for further service in India, and the others will be invited to volunteer to the 2nd Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, which is coming to India this next trooping season; and all those who have extended their service, with the exception of the 150 men who will be selected for the 1st Battalion, may select the corps in which to serve.

THE 1st Battalion West Riding Regiment, for service at Aden in relief of the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment proceeding home, will also be allowed to give volunteers for further service in India to such extent only as will not reduce the strength of the battalion below 515 men, exclusive of invalids and time-expired men, preference being given to married men. Volunteers for Highland regiments will be allowed a gratuity of Rs. 12-8 to cover the cost of their necessary Highland equipments.

THE men of the 6th Dragoon Guards who have extended their service will remain in India to complete their extended term, but will be allowed to choose their regiment, with the exception of the 8th Hussars and may, if they wish, elect for the 5th Royal Lancers coming out to India. Volunteers for the 7th and 21st Hussars must be of the height prescribed for light cavalry. Staff sergeants and troop sergeant-majors may volunteer in the rank of sergeant.

UNDER instructions from the Horse Guards 1,000 men of the 2nd Royal Fusiliers will be posted to the 1st Battalion. These will be selected from the men who have served the shortest time abroad, and who have the longest period of unexpired service. All other men who have prolonged their service in India must remain to put in the extended term of service, but these may choose their own corps, provided the strength of the corps selected will not be raised beyond 8 per cent., over prescribed strength. Staff and color-sergeants may volunteer in the rank of sergeant.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE CRAWFORD CASE.

THE *Indu Prakash* says it is due to the Government of Bombay to say that the courage with which they have undertaken to hold a full investigation into the conduct of Mr. Crawford, as a public officer, deserves every praise. It may or may not turn out eventually that he has done something to forfeit the confidence of the Government. On that point all judgment must be suspended for the present. But when serious allegations or reports were made against him to Government, they would have failed in their duty if they had turned a deaf ear to them and sat quiet. Whether Mr. Crawford comes out triumphant or not is another question; but the readiness and the courage with which Government have come forward to enquire into the allegations against him show that they are anxious to maintain the reputation and purity of the British administration, and are actuated by no race consideration or false notions of prestige. Government officers should be like Cæsar's wife—above all suspicion; and where any one of them is suspected, rightly or wrongly, it does not matter, the Government is bound to ascertain whether the suspicion is well or ill founded. Hence it is that we feel it our duty on behalf of the public, to admire the courage with which Government have entered on what is no doubt a painful but, nevertheless a plain duty. If Mr.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

FOUND.—In the Marine Lines on the night of FRIDAY, the 10th inst., one Ellwood's grey SUN HAT in a Brown Holland bag.—Apply to Capt. RICHARDSON, 18, Marine Lines.

TO LET, separately or whole of the three storeyed premises, with shop on ground floor in Meadow Street. Rent, Rs. 175. Also a Stable at Pydhoni on the public road, next to Foster Bros. Dispensary ; can be converted into a Shop.—Apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY, Nepean Sea Road.

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WANTED.—An Experienced, Intelligent and First-class, Government-certificated ENGINEER and MILLWRIGHT in a cotton mill, at Ahmedabad, on a monthly salary of Rs. 250, to prefer application, Address, "A.P.," care of this paper.

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BOUTELLEAU and Co.'s (CHAMPAGNE VINEYARD PROPRIETORS Co.) celebrated BRANDY. Prices from the Sole Agents and Importers.—H. BALLANTINE and Co., Hornby Row, or Retail Agents.—Messrs. D. C. COMTIGUR and Co., Market.

PHIPSON AND Co. have now received a Supply of the 1-84 VINTAGE of POMMERY and GRENO'S CHAMPAGNE, which has proved to be equal to that of 1874.

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WATERPROOF SUITS, WATERPROOF SUITS.—Just opened, Waterproof Suits, from Rs. 8 per Suit. Extra Quality, Rs. 14, Net Cash.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street.

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AIR-TIGHT UNIFORM CASES, with partition for Sword and Helmet, Infantry 40 in long; Cavalry 43 in.; also Air-tight Japanned Boxes, Ladies' Dress Boxes, &c., &c. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

SUTTON'S SEEDS, in fancy tin boxes, just received.—Vegetable, each at Rs. 4, 8 and 16 ; Flower, each a Rs. 4, 6 and 8.—PALEKAR and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay.

SHEW'S POCKET CAMERAS, ¼ Plate size, Brass bound, with three Double Backs and Shutter complete. New Shipment just opened out.—J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a HIGH DOG-CART, in very good order, with moveable leather hood. A handsome chestnut Arab HORSE, to go in the above. A set of brass mounted English leather harness.—Apply to "CAMS," care of this paper.

THE COVENTRY CHAIR, consisting of a Comfortable padded Chair, Seat on easy springs, with tricycle mechanism at the back for driving same ; very light and fast, suitable for an Invalid or Native gentleman. Very luxurious and strong. Greatly in vogue at home. Call and inspect.—At MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay.

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WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

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CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
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THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Marine Street, Fort, on the 1st floor of their Auction rooms, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, &c., the property of a gentleman, consisting of marble top tables and teapoys, set of dining table, drawing room, sofa and reclining couches, cushioned chairs and easy chairs, sideboard, whatnot, bookstands, iron bedstead complete, baba cot, almyra with mirror door, dressing and washhandtables, ottoman, hatstand, &c.

The property is now on view.

BONA FIDE SALE OF THE MACHINERY OF THE FOUNDRY OF THE PERSEVERANCE FLOUR MILLS AND IRON FOUNDRY, Ld.

Under instructions from the Liquidator of the Perseverance Flour Mills and Iron Foundry, Ld., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the Duncan Road, near Two Tanks, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 p.m. (if not previously disposed of by private contract), the machinery of the Company's Foundry, consisting of portable engine, drilling and punching machines, 6½ feet gap, lathe, furnace, fan, tank, Avery's platform scales with weights, kettles, bellows, anvil, weights, moulding boxes, shafting with pulleys, fly wheels, vice, a lot of cast iron, &c.

The above will be sold in one lot or in separate lots according to the wishes of the intending purchasers, and is on view.

SALE OF PERSIAN WOOL.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction at Colaba in the warehouse of Mucoudum Noor Mahomed by order of Aga Mahomed Ally Kazranee, and on account and at the risk of Gooculdass Toolsidass.

74 bales Persian wool.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF COALS.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction in Bunder on account of Messrs. P. Nasservanjee and Co,

109 Tons Davison's West Hartley Coals, ex steamer "Chicago."

25 per cent deposit shall be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF SEVEN FORFEITED SHARES IN THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from the Bank of Bombay, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon—

7 shares of Rs. 500 each in the Bank of Bombay, bearing numbers 6,443, 6,444, 6,445, 6,447, 6,803, 7,449, and 8,359.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, on MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., the undermentioned ornaments belonging to the estate of the late Vikram Keshowjee, viz., gold vala, pachori, heerasaakli dorro, mohuninala, chukker, googri, laikasackli, sackia, patli, cutlee, mandalia, rings, vitla, kunthi, choodi, pochi, mala, gold watch with Albert chain, silver kudda, kundora, vara, toe rings, &c.

SALE of valuable landed Property in Hanooman Lane within the Fort.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Pestonjee Jeewunjee Mistry, and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Dorabjee Eduljee Bhomissa, the Mortgagor, the following landed property, viz.,:—

All that piece of ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Hanooman Lane or Maroti Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 151½ square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 441 and 441 new No. 5,471, old survey Nos. 776 and 777, and new survey No. 3,181, and by the Collector of Assessment under ward A No. 2,453 and Street Nos. 67 and 69, and bounded on the east by the property of Perozebai, widow of Nusserwanjee, Muncherjee, on the west partly by the property of Keerparam Nandram, and partly by the property of Manekhund Hemchand, on the north by the said Hanooman Lane, and on the south partly by the property of Eduljee Cawasjee Billimoria and partly be the property of Dhobee Woolub Jeewun.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 15, 1888.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, below Mr. N. M. Petit's Office, or opposite Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston and Co., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, 1 and 2 lights hanging argand lamps, Brussels and Persian carpets, a large size fire resisting safe, &c., &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman.

The above is now on view.

On FRIDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account of the concerned—

6828-52—25 cases champagne durlux.
1-6—6 cases ehon fish.
7—1 case salmon fish.
1 cases 100 rins magnereaux.
4 casks hegshead.
1 case contg Machimry for making soda water.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1—Handsome strong English-built Chariot on C. spring by "Kesterton."
1—Handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham by "Kesterton."
1 Set best English made brass mounted double harness by "Kesterton" in first rate order.
1—Strong C. spring buggy by "Kesterton."
1—Handsome strong grey Arab horse, 14-2, goes well in single and double harness.
1—Strong built rib dog-cart in very good order.

On FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge, Malabar Hill, in the bungalow lately occupied by C. Douglas, Esq. the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood substantial made household furniture of the latest designs, best plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a first rate mangouy full sized slate Billiard table by Thurston and Co. with balls, cues, &c., very handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hinks patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, first rate oil paintings in gilt frame, very rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Madras cane matting, &c., &c. the property of a gentleman.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, August 15, 1888.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE of Unclaimed Articles, Books, Old Sacks, Beam, Scales, &c.

Time Pieces Fancy Articles, Piano, Brandy, &c.

Under instructions from the Postmaster-General, Bombay, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1-30 p.m., at their sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows streets, Fort, the contents of book packets and parcles, &c., remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office beyond the prescribed time consisting of books, periodicals, samples of cloth photos, handkerchieves, jackets, coat socks, belts, broad cloth, slippers, knives, serai, sauce, steel rods, bitter, drugs, brooch, spangles, tarred and canvas sacks, banghy beam scales, old leather, iron treasury boxes, old clock, padlocks, scales, and weights, stamping machines, &c.

Also by order of C. A. Turner, Esq. Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Hajee Ebrahim Hajee Sooleman Memon, an Insolvent, consisting of clock and time-pieces.

Also by order of the concerned, few cases of brandy, &c., Japanese cabinets, writing desks, trays, ariston, mahogany tables, office table, pigeon-holes, stationary case, albums, lady's companions, metal watches, rings, billiard balls, toys, buttons, eyes and pins, scissors soap, Christmas cards, valentines, magic inkstands, boot, caps, umbrellas, fancy flower vases, garden pots, liqueur sets, toilet sets, cricket bats, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, August 15, 1888.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 14.

WITH the exception of Saturday's messages from Liverpool and New York, which were delayed in transmission referred to in our report of that evening's date, and some shipping news from Ismailia of the following day, we are without any telegraphic advices since those of last Friday evening, communication being still interrupted. We have, therefore, only local news to chronicle this evening.

There has been a good enquiry for Cotton from the Mills, the days purchases as reported summing up about 2,000 bales, chiefly of Oomra descriptions and Dharwar, while prices have been steadily maintained at our last quotations. Dharwar changed hands to the extent of some 700 bales, at Rs. 202 to Rs. 202½ ; of Nuggur and Jalgaum 500 bales each were taken at Rs. 206 and Rs. 196-8, respectively, the other principal purchases having been in Dhulia at Rs. 184-5, and Pachora, at Rs. 198 per candy. In contracts for the next crop we hear of nothing doing, dealers being disinclined to operate either way in the absence of further guidance from the governing markets, and and meantime previous quotations are named.

WHEAT has continued quiet, the business done to-day having been on a moderate scale with buyers for export generally out of the market. Prices, however, are unchanged at our last quotations.

SEEDS.—There has not been much enquiry for any description to-day, and much less has been doing than in the latter part of last week, but the market has been steady at previous rates all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,434 bales.
Wheat	48,659 cwts.
Linseed	13,164 "
Rapeseed	6,901 "
Poppyseed	1,044 "
Groundnuts	1,421 "

FREIGHTS.—The market keep steady at our last quotations for ready business. The Europa (s) was fixed yesterday for Dunkirk with a full cargo at 19s. 3d. per ton ; and the Knight Companion (s) to arrive engaged 1,000 tons of cargo for Antwerp at 18s. 9d. per ton, for September loading. Nothing fresh has been reported since.

EXCHANGE again opened fairly firm at yesterday's closing rate of 1s. 4 3-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and soon after one bank having accepted 1s. 4½d. for the latter for near delivery, a fair business was done for a little forward and for the mail at that rate. In Mercantile Paper, beyond a fair amount of private Wire Transfer sold to banks at 1s. 4½d., and some small sums of 3 months' sight Credits and Documents at 1s. 4 8-32d., we have heard of but little doing. Calcutta rates, we learn, are firm, though nominally at the same level as ours ; and at closing our market was steady at :—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	to ½d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	"
Credits "	1s. 4 9-32d.	"
Francs "	1·72	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm to-day at an advance of 1-16 per cent. on Saturday's closing rates for Fours. There has been a good demand for Fours for cash at 100 13-16, and a fair business has transpired on this line as also for the end of the month at 100 11-16, something having also been done at 100¾. For the September account 100 9-16 has been the quotation, but we hear of little being booked for that account.

SHARES.—Mill shares have been in moderate request, and higher rates have again been established in most cases where business has been done. Compared with the quotations given in our last list, New Great Eastern Mill scrip has advanced Rs. 30 ; Connaught, Hindostan, and Howard and Bullough, Rs. 15 each ; Manockji Petit, Rs. 10 ; and City of Bombay, Rs. 5. Framji Petit shares, on the other hand, have declined Rs. 10 ; Khatao Mucconji, Rs. 5 ; and Luckmidas Khimji, Rs. 2½. New Berar Press have advanced Rs. 2½. Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue, are Rs. 10 lower.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN ANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	875
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 do.	362½
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	315
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. Banking Corporation	80,000	100	all	17½ do.	449
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	125
		250			

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,175	xd
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	410	
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	840	
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240	
Bellary	230	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	215	
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	20	200	Rs. 16	100	
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	125	125	Rs. 15	172½	
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 6·0	500	
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	110	
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,200	
English Press & Mfg. Co., Ld.	400	0				
Fort Press Co.	100	5,500	5,500	Rs. 60	1,500	
French Press Co.	300	600	600	Rs. 50	600	
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	800	800	Rs. 25	407	
Khamgaon Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	250	
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	350	250	Rs. 10	220	
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs.	60	
Mofussil Co.	8,125	400	400	Rs. 0	410	
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	800	800	Rs. 60	535	
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	77½	
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 20	300	
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.)	800	800	800	Rs. 10	300	xd
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	440	
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	40	
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	500	25	1,325	
Volkart Press Co.	605	1,000	1,000	F	550	
					640	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	} 10 p.ct.	202	
	750	200	150		151	
Badhaan Pile &Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	175	
Bapty Co., Ld.	535		185	Nil.	49	
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100	
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	200	10 p.c	510	
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	75	nom
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	...	94	
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	Rs. 135	2,975	
Do. (2nd issue)	2,000	62	375	Rs. 33½	735	
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..	..	..	5 p.c.	103	
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	500	..	49½	
Cooper, Mellon & Co. Ld.	3,000	90	100	Rs. 10	52	
Geyer & Co., Ld.	600	100	40	...	44	
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.		
Kaiser-i-Hind Coal Mining Co., Limited	45,000	25	25	8½		
Kurrachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	250	250	..	150	
Kemp & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	280	
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	30	100	Rs. 10	95	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	13 p.c.	80	
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	104	xd
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	155	
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p. a.	17	
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	Rs. 1	40	
Port Canning Co.	8,000	50	1,000	1t. 9	363½	
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	60	
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	p.c	109	
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1 000	10	1 0	9 p.c.	65	
South well and Austin.	1,000	...	...	..	90	
Telephone Co., Ld.	18,200	25	25	Rs. 2	7	
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	90	90	Rs. 90	1,285	
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	201	
Western India Flour Mills	900	125	125	nil	28	
M. Modi & Co	1,000	200		p	160	
Berars Oil Mills Co., Ld.	1,250		All	—	90	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 10	1,165
Empire Fire Insurance Co.	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,160
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	980	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. per cent. Stock	..	4100	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	6100	...	..	...

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1888.

MR. GOLDWIN SMITH is becoming sorely discouraging to those who have looked to him for guidance. His all-too convincing demonstration in the *St. James's Gazette* that the crutch of Liberal Unionism is an instrument which the constituencies cannot understand, and that if they lean on it at the next general election the Conservatives will meet with disaster, must bring down many hopes. But it is not more discouraging than the short article in *Macmillan's Magazine* in which he makes short work of the large and splendid schemes for a Federation of the Empire which have possessed the minds of imaginative men during the past few years. We can see in his argument traces of the influence of Professor Freeman. The past Oxford professor, like the present, has a dream of his own in which the Greater Britain of the future looms large as a gathering together, in bonds rather sympathetic than political, of the English-speaking races. Professor Freeman found his model of an Imperial Federation in Greece and her daughter colonies scattered wide over southern isles and over the southern shores, and united by no other bonds than those of a common tongue and a common affection for the mother city. So, too, Professor Goldwin Smith cherishes as of inestimable value the moral unity of the world-wide Anglo-Saxon realm, and does not see why there should not in time be an Anglo-Saxon franchise, including the United States. Thus easily does he seem to smoothe the path to his conclusions in favour of commercial union between Canada and her great English-speaking neighbour! His and Professor Freeman's scheme, however, is not under practical discussion any more than is Victor Hugo's magnificent idea of a United States of Europe. But very practical indeed are the objections which he raises to the programme of Imperial Federation, as it has thus far been presented. Let us for example take one aspect of the subject—the fiscal measures which would form an essential part of any scheme of the kind. In Canada, Mr. Goldwin Smith tells us, the resolutions of the Imperial Federation party always contain a saving clause providing that nothing shall be done to the prejudice of the "national policy," by which name they designate the Canadian tariff, imposing protective duties on British goods. The Canadian Federationists, therefore, while they resolutely oppose the immature proposals lately afoot for establishing commercial union with the United States, are equally determined to enter into no commercial union with the mother country. The favourite notion of Imperial Federationists at home is to prepare for the consummation of their idea by establishing first of all a British Zollverein, in which the products of every country under the British flag should be interchangeable on an equal and easy tariff. Canada, apparently, would refuse point black to be a party to such an arrangement as this—an arrangement, by the way, which has all along been assumed to be acceptable to every colony the moment it was mentioned, and needing, in order to be set at work, nothing beyond a polite circular letter from the Colonial Office in Downing Street to the various Colonial administrations. We have no reason to believe that Australian opinion would favour a British Zollverein any more than Canadian opinion. An Australian customs union even is at present beyond the dreams of confederating colonials, and colonies which resolutely protect their industries against each would not be likely, for devotion to an idea, to break down the fiscal barriers behind which they seek protection for their new and slowly developing industries against the competition of home manufactures.

Here, then, is one very plain concrete example of the difficulties in the way of realizing the magnificent abstraction which the Imperial Federation League have in their keeping, and it is only one of many, some of which are even greater. But they may be summed up in the grand general difficulty of persuading scattered clusters of communities, with interests vastly dissimilar, to unite for purposes few of which will be common to them all, and the majority of which can concern only a few of them. When Mr. Goldwin Smith asks "what interests of the class with which a Federal Parliament would deal have Australia and Canada in common?" the question naturally calls to mind the recent agitation of the Australian colonies against the Chinese immigrants. A Federal Parliament, if it had any practical functions whatever, would certainly include amongst them the solution of such problems as this agitation forced upon the Home Government. But while the Canadians would be indifferent to the inconveniences which the Chinese immigrants imposed upon society in Australia, the Australian members of the Federal Parliament would treat the matter as one which demanded peremptory treatment at the hands of the Foreign Office. Anything, indeed, more conspicuously wanting in all trace of the Imperial spirit than the attitude of the Australian public in connection with this business it would be impossible to conceive. It was nothing to them that their hostility to the Chinese might be inconvenient to the Imperial Government in relation to the one Asiatic Power whose alliance is at once valuable to us and within our reach. The policy of the Australians in this connection was, in a word, as un-Imperial as it is possible to conceive, and a good many dreamers would have been brought in sight of the realities of the case if they had looked at recent discussions in the Australian press and Parliament in their relation to the principle of Federation. The truth is that the Colonial units in the system of the Empire have not yet got beyond a modified egoism, which best finds expression in "each for himself and England for us all."

Of the part which India is to play in the great scheme of Federation its exponents have told us little. Mr. Goldwin Smith, again following in the lines of Mr. Freeman, tells us that it is to India alone that the name of Empire can with propriety be applied, and he proceeds to ask what is to be done with India? If the basis of representation in the great Parliament that is to be were que of population, India would outvote all the other colonies and dependencies for whom a place was found. Would Canada submit her fishery rights, or Australia her Chinese policy, to the judgment of an assembly thus dominated by Indians, whose view of the rights of China to send her surplus population to the other side of the Equator might be influenced by conceptions of the advantage of keeping on good terms with a powerful neighbour whose territory now marches with that of India? On the other hand, if some other basis of representation were to be chosen the East Indies would appear in the Federal Parliament on an equal—possibly an inferior—footing with the West Indies. The Bombay Presidency would feel that it was exercising an influence equal to that of the Windward Isles ; Bengal would rank with the Bahamas, and Madras would find a counterpoise in British Guiana. If any compromise between these extremes of possibility is to be devised it would be interesting to know where it may be sought. Evidently the Indian aspect of the Federation question opens up to view large and perplexing problems when enthusiastic Federationists in Canada are to be heard declaring that they will have nothing to do with any scheme of Federation which does not include the political emancipation of the Hindu and his admission to the franchise It is not alarming to us to be told that this is Colonial sentiment, for in the working out of this particular question, Colonial opinions will not give us much trouble. But we should imagine that the soberer minds which have taken to the work of persuading the Empire to federate, will be disturbed at this strange attempt to complicate a complex problem. The fact, however, need not surprise us. Canadian emancipators of the Hindu are not much more impracticable persons than those who have taken Imperial Federation in hand in a soberer way. They are thoroughly logical, only they have had the courage to go further on the path along which the one and the other set out one day from a collection of wrong and unreal premises. We do not know after all that Mr. Goldwin Smith's Canadian politician who wants to introduce universal suffrage into India is much more wide of the ways of practicability and good sense than the politician in England who just as confidently assumes that Australia and Canada and the Cape are longing to be federated. In the one case there is a belief in the willingness of the willing ; in the other, there is an assumption of the fitness of the unfit—that is all.

THE advice proferred by Mr. Chamberlain on the 24th July, as a means of extricating the Government and the Irish members from a position involving both in great difficulty, has been followed. The member for West Birmingham during the debate on the second reading on the Charges and Allegations (Members of Parliament) Bill complained that Mr. Labouchere had cynically assumed that the Ministers of the Crown desired not fair play and justice, but something else—to secure an advantage by unfair means over political opponents, and that the plan of the Government was carefully and insidiously designed to enable the *Times* to ride off on a false issue. Mr. Chamberlain interveed as a well-wisher to both parties, stating that he had been in close and friendly intercourse in former years with Mr. Parnell, and that he had formed a judgment of his character, his motives, his honesty, his sincerity and patriotism, which would not allow him to accept the charges made against his integrity. He had not associated himself with the accusations made by Mr. Foster, and he took an active part in procuring Mr. Parnell's release when arrested by that Chief Secretary's orders. He urged, however, that Mr. Parnell should put the charges made against him to the test of a full enquiry. If he were himself charged with libel he should appeal to an English jury in which he would have most confidence, and if no other were opened to him he would go before an Irish jury. He asked Mr. Parnell whether he would object to a Scottish jury ; if he did, then he should appeal to an Irish jury, and he added that there was no rational reason why the member for Cork, if he had been scandalously libelled by the *Times*, should care twopence for what the *Times* would say if he took them before a Dublin jury. This suggestion attracted a good deal of attention at the time ; but the efforts of the Opposition were confined to the object of embarrassing the Government by obliging them to persevere with the Charges and Allegations Bill, which had been forced upon them by the Liberal Unionist leaders, and was found to be a measure involving many unforeseen difficulties. Now that the measure is passed and the Commission of Judges is appointed, Mr. Parnell decides to act upon one of the alternatives suggested by Mr. Chamberlain. An appeal to a Scottish jury would have for one result the disarrangement of all the legal preparations made by the *Times* in connection with the O'Donnell *vs.* Walter's case. The Scottish law differs from English law and the Scottish procedure from English procedure, quite as much as a Dublin jury from a London jury. The question is whether the Commission of Judges being appointed with special powers to deal not only with the libel resting on the alleged forgeries, but with other matters involving the whole course of Irish agitation for the last eight years, the Government will be able to hold its hand and let the matter be fought out in the Scottish law courts? The one ground on which the Government professed to justify the passing of the Allegations Act was that the Irish members declined to take an action at law. Now that, acting on the suggestion of Mr. Chamberlain, a Scottish Court is asked to pronounce judgment, will the Government be content? The cost of the proceedings for two years before the Commission would be something more than "h

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. PARNELL TAKES MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S ADVICE.

LONDON, Aug. 13, Morning.

Mr. Parnell proceeds against the *Times* in the Scotch Courts for libel.

SOFIA-CONSTANTINOPLE RAILWAY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 12.

The railway between Sofia and Constantinople has been opened.

EXCESSIVE TAXATION IN MHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, Aug. 14.

At a special meeting of the landlords in Mhow, it was decided to send the following telegram to the Viceroy:—

The landlords of bungalows in Mhow unanimously decided at a public meeting to despatch this telegram to your Excellency, respectfully soliciting your attention to their memorial of August 21, 1886, to which, notwithstanding a further petition, no reply has yet been vouchsafed. They desire to point out that the property and conservancy rates, which up to December, 1885, were five per cent., were then suddenly raised to rates varying from twenty to thirty-two per cent., and to respectfully submit that the augmented rates are exorbitant, unjustly high, quite inequitable, and unprecedented not only in this country but even in Europe, where taxation is necessarily high; that while in Bombay with all the advantages its inhabitants enjoy the tax levied is less than ten per cent. your memorialists have to pay up to thirty-two per cent. Why this cantonment should be singled out of whole India for the levy of enormous taxation your memorialists fail to understand. It does not enjoy any special advantages, on the contrary, it compares most unfavourably with Poona and other stations, and yet it has to pay from 400 to 750 per cent. higher tax than other cantonments. Your memorialists understand that the Special Committee which assembled in January, 1887, under the order of the Local Government, to report on the subject of taxation in Mhow, acknowledged that the taxes levied from them were excessive, and proposed a readjustment of the same, which, while it did not affect the total revenue derived from this source, would lighten to a certain extent the burden imposed on your memorialists, and further recommended that the proposed readjustment be brought into force from the 1st April, 1887. Fifteen months have now elapsed, and yet your memorialists are forced to continue paying the unheard of property and conservancy tax of thirty-two per cent. in addition to income, octroi, and other taxes, with the inevitable result that your memorialists are being gradually impoverished, and unless your Excellency comes to their rescue at once, their utter ruin must be consummated. Your memorialists venture respectfully to express an earnest hope that your lordship will be graciously pleased to grant the prayer of your humble petitioners by directing a substantial reduction of the taxes they are now forced to pay, and the enhanced rates levied from them since January, 1886, being refunded to them on the basis of common justice.

THE NATIONAL CONGRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRAS, Aug. 14.

Native politicians in the Madras Presidency are already busy, some in organising meetings to chose delegates for representation at the next Congress, while others, the Mahomedans, in warning their co-religionists against supporting the Congress. The Congress Committee meets every Friday, and is in constant communication with the Mofussil Committees which are busy circulating Congress literature in various forms, holding meetings, and delivering lectures in the vernaculars. Election of the Congress delegates takes place in November. Some Mahomedans are uniting with the Hindus, while others are trying to counteract the agitation in favour of the Congress. The number of delegates fixed is ninety-three, or three for every million of the population.

A JUDICIAL SCANDAL.

The case against Kunjen Menon, Sub-Judge of Tellicherry, for bribery, commenced yesterday. The Advocate-General appeared for the Government, and Mr. Willie Grant for the accused. The second prisoner, a Moplah, is charged with abetment. Both pleaded not guilty.

AMALGAMATION OF THE MADRAS AND BOMBAY MEDICAL EXAMINERS' OFFICES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 14.

The Government of India have decided to place the military funds of offices, which now form part of the Medical Examiner's charge in each presidency, under the several Pay Examiners. The change as regards Bombay and Madras will take place on the 1st October, and as regards Bengal on the 1st April next. Following out these changes, the Government have decided to amalgamate the Madras and Bombay Medical Examiners' Offices under one roof at Poona, with effect from 1st November next, and after six months' trial of the combined offices a report is to be made, when the Government will decide whether the Bengal Medical Examiner's Office also is or is not to be removed to Poona. Where three officers are now employed as Examiners of Medical Accounts, one will then suffice, and two will be released for military duties, while the saving in staff pay alone should be close on to Rs. 20,000 per annum.

CHOLERA IN KOHAT AND DERA-GHAZI-KHAN.

Cholera has broken out in Kohat and Dera-Ghazi-Khan.

ATTACK ON A DACOIT CHIEF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Aug. 14.

Sekky Mintha pretender, who killed Darrah last year, was attacked by Annesley, on the 12th inst., with thirty military police near Bilin, north-east corner of the district, on the banks of the Myitnge river. The pretender was driven from three stockades with a loss of twelve men killed. Annesley's loss, two killed and five wounded. The pretender then retreated to another strong stockade on the hill, whence Annesley had not sufficient men to dislodge him. Reinforcement of about a hundred men from Kyoukse and sixty from Mandalay was sent, Lieut. Gastrell, Commandant of the military police, Mandalay, operating from the Mandalay side of Myitnge in case the pretender, who was supposed to have three hundred men, crosses.

ASSEMBLING OF DACOITS IN THE RUBY MINES DISTRICT.

News from the Ruby Mines district report that a large body of dacoits have assembled between Mainlung and Tsengoo under Nga Maung of Mainlung. It will be necessary to take some vigorous steps against Mainlung, which serves now as a refuge for dacoits, who attack the neighbouring districts and do much injury.

IMMIGRANT LABOUR ON THE TOUNGHOO-MANDALAY RAILWAY.

In connection with the immigration scheme 15,000 acres are granted to Mr. Milne, a merchant of Calcutta, on the Tounghoo-Mandalay line railway, for the cultivation of indigo and sugar on condition of employing Indian immigrant labour exclusively.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 13.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here yesterday morning.

COLOMBO, Aug. 14.

French mail steamer Tibre, from Calcutta, arrived.

French mail steamer Anady, from China, arrived.

HONGKONG, Aug. 14.

The Italian steamer Stura left here for Bombay on the 12th instant.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Maria Teresa, from Bombay, arrived this morning.

TEEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(August 14.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.

America.—*Via* Brest perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Both Bombay Aden cables interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, Aug. 13.

10 p.m.	79·8

TUESDAY, Aug. 14.

6 a.m.	79·4
10 a.m.	79·8
2 p.m.	83·0
4 p.m.	81·6

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 13th August, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·708
Temperature of the Air	80·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	76·0
Relative humidity of Air	848
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	84·4
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	76·8
General Directions of Wind.*	W, WSW, W, WSW, SW, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	435
Fall of Rain	0·10
Total for during month	7·58
Total for during year	47·76
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 14th inst.	0·25

* From midnight to midnight.

The passing of Mr. Mills' Tariff Bill in the American House of Representatives is generally regarded by the Republican papers in America as amounting to a Free Trade victory. They wish to accentuate a very moderate reform either to create resistance to the Democrats or to frighten their friends out of the Protectionist plank in the Chicago platform. There can be no doubt, as the chairman of the Cobden Club said at the annual meeting, that the American reaction in the direction of Free Trade will have a great effect throughout the world. Protection, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, has had a little new life infused into it, thanks to Prince Bismarck's patronage, but it is once more beginning to look sickly, and even in this country the Fair Traders, in spite of effort, money, and plausibility, are visibly discouraged. To use Sir Wilfrid Lawson's illustration, the "gallery" is waking up.

A shocking domestic tragedy is reported from Dury, a village near Arras, in the Department of the Pas-de-Calais. M. Decaudin, the mayor, has been shot by his wife, death being instantaneous. Mdme. Decaudin then attempted to put an end to her own life. The couple had been married some years, and had four children. The lady had brought with her a dowry of £12,000, and for some time all went merry as the bell which had pealed in honour of their nuptials. Mdme Decaudin had, however, been morose of late. She had taken it into her head that her husband had another *menage* at Douai, and she was in a state of mind bordering on temporary insanity when she killed him. While he was sleeping she placed the muzzle of a revolver to his ear and fired. Then, applying the weapon to her own mouth, she again pulled the trigger. The bullet, after penetrating the palate, came out from the upper part of her forehead; but, extraordinary to relate, no vital spot seems to have been affected, and according to the latest tidings from Dury, it is thought that she may survive.

The Imperialist journals publish the following letter addressed by Prince Victor to the presidents and vice presidents of the Bonapartist committees of Paris, in reply to an address forwarded to him on the occasion of his birthday:—"Brussels, July 25, 1888—Messieurs,—I am touched by the sentiments you express to me in the name of the Imperialist Committees of the Department of the Seine. Our Emperors have always been the defenders of the rights of the people, and the Empire has ever found in the people its most faithful and devoted partisans. Parliamentary assemblies strive in vain to confiscate in their own favour the national sovereignty. The people will not allow the plebiscitary right they hold from the Napoleons to be snatched from them. An assembly, whatever it may be, cannot found a Government in France. It belongs to none but the people, freely and directly consulted, to decide under what "regime" they intend to live. The re-awakening of the plebiscitary idea is a pledge for the salvation of the country. I desire to thank you all who have for the last eighteen years fought for the triumph of that idea. The "plebiscite," and nothing but the "plebiscite," can restore the union and concord of all Frenchmen.—Believe, Messieurs, in my cordial sentiments."

THE SIMLA SEASON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

Rain and mist have been our portion for the last fortnight, but as this is the usual state of things at this time of the year, and in another week the worst of the weather should be over, we have no special reason to complain. The river Gugger, between Kalka and Umballa, rose frequently during the first three days of this week to a height of seven or eight feet, so that even elephants were unable to get across, and the papers received by post sometimes contained a good deal of foreign matter, but this is an occasional inconvenience, which must be put up with until one of the various railway schemes for reaching Kalka is decided on. I believe it is pretty certain that a railway will before long be made from Rajpura, which is on the Kalka side of the Gugger; and this short line would be worked by the North-Western Railway independently of any larger scheme for shortening the distance to Delhi. The military authorities have always wished the railway to be made from Umballa, but considering that Rajpura is the next station to Umballa City, and that by taking the railway from there the enormous cost of bridging the broad, sandy Gugger would be avoided, it seems pretty certain the military authorities will have to give way. The cost of a line from Rajpura to Kalka would be very little indeed. The scheme for making a tramway from Kalka to Simla is one that will probably not be heard of for many years to come. The tramway would be terribly expensive and would offer few advantages over the tonga, either in the way of speed or comfort.

Indoor amusements have been pretty numerous, and the Dramatic Society scored a brilliant success in the "Overland Route," which was performed before crowded houses for three nights. I cannot speak equally well of "Villikins and his Dinah," which came off last week; and the following opinions which I have heard expressed will give some idea of the variety of taste we have in Simla:—"The best performance this season; much better than 'Bluebeard'; not so good as 'Bluebeard'; all skittles; not worth paying to see; not worth going to see." It seems a doubtful act of propriety for gentlemen to go up and down the stage whipping their legs over ladies' heads, and when verses are sung on the first night which have to be eliminated on the second, and ladies take to throwing cabbages at their favourites, I am inclined to think the performance is tending towards bad taste and rowdyism.

The new Club has been breaking out into festivity in a most promising manner, having given two entertainments this week, the one a dance at which nearly two hundred guests were present, and the other a smoking concert at which a good deal of musical talent was exhibited. The dance was given on Tuesday night by the resident-members, and as nearly the whole of the main building had been thrown open for the occasion there was ample room for all who were invited. The decorations were simple but effective, and the soft light of Chinese lanterns and fairy lamps in the side rooms seemed so charming that some couples preferred sitting out to dancing. The floor was all that could be wished, and his Excellency the Viceroy's band, which had been engaged for the evening, seemed to play even better than usual. Everyone seemed pleased, and before the company separated there was a general consensus of opinion that the new Club had achieved a great success. Among coming events is a Children's Fancy Dress Ball, to be given by Lady Dufferin some time next month.

The visit of Sir Asman Jah to Simla has passed off very quietly, and if any curiosity was felt as to the object of it it has not been gratified. I think I am pretty near the mark in saying that the main object of the Prime Minister's visit was merely to strengthen his relations with the Government of India, after all the untoward events of the past few months, by a personal interview, and this object has to a great extent been gained. The question of railway extension in Hyderabad was no doubt discussed, but no decision was arrived at regarding it.

Several statements have appeared regarding Lord Dufferin's plans for the cold weather, but as a matter of fact nothing has been settled. Cholera has finally put an end to the idea of a trip to Kashmir, but some other short tour may be substituted for this, which would necessitate leaving Simla in October. Otherwise his Excellency will probably remain at Simla till about the middle of November, and then proceed direct to Calcutta.

The veterinary lectures started by Mr. Hallen, in connection with the United Service Institute, are likely to prove very instructive, and a diligent class of about thirty members, including more than one representative of the Government of India, has been formed. One of the lectures each week is delivered at the tonga office, where tonga ponies can be brought up for examination, and great is the curiosity of the native passers-by to see so many sahibs examining horses. Mr Hallen will deliver a lecture at the United Service Institute, on the 25th inst., on "The Horse for the Army of India." It was expected in the beginning of this season that several lectures would be delivered at the United Service Institute on interesting topics, but various circumstances have interfered with the original arrangements.

Lieutenant Rooke died from fracture of the skull, after having remained almost unconscious for more than a week; and the body was conveyed last Wednesday for burial to Sabathu, where the Wiltshire Regiment, to which he belonged, is stationed. Simla, with its hard narrow roads, is a dangerous place to ride untried horses, and it is satisfactory to know that the pony which caused the accident will not be hired out for use in Simla any more.

Dr. Pollen from Sind is at present at Simla on leave, and has assisted materially with lectures and recitations at various public gatherings. I hear that he is likely to be appointed Collector of Broach, so that the Bombay Presidency will have the benefit of his varied talents.

CONCERT AT DEOLALI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DEOLALI, Aug. 13.

A very successful concert was given at the opening of the Connaught Theatre Royal on Saturday night. The house was crowded with numerous visitors and the residents of Deolali, and numbers had to be refused admission, owing to the want of accommodation. Lady Morland, who was here for a short visit, with Sir Henry, very kindly gave her valuable assistance. Captain Churchward, our popular Adjutant, was also responsible for the happy manner in which the affair went off. The audience was very appreciative, and often encored the performers. A long programme had been drawn up for the occasion, and consisted of songs, comic and sentimental, instrumental solos and step-dances. Captain Churchward and Mr. Mason opened the concert with the duet "All's well," and Mr. Hume followed with "Killaloo," which he had to repeat to an encore. Private Murphy went through a clog dance very cleverly after this and then Captain Churchward gave "The Soldier's Goodbye" with great effect. Lady Morland's "Only a Mountain Lad" was the next contribution. It was enthusiastically encored, and when Lady Morland acceded to the request her hearers fain would have had it once more. In the second part of the programme the audience were twice more treated to a song from Lady Morland, and again manifested their unmistakeable pleasure One was a duet with Captain Churchward, "What will you do, Love?" and the other, "The Lost Chord." Mr. Ryan, the Band Sergeant, played a very pretty solo on the clarionet, which he manipulated with great ease and dexterity. Mr. Mason gave "The Old Brigade" in a very happy manner, and the audience had barely left off applauding Lady Morland when the house resounded again with the demands for private O'Niel to give the Irish Jig once more. Private O'Connor then sang "Time may steal the Roses," the next item on the programme, and he was followed by Captain Churchward again, who gave "Queen of my Heart" with due effect. The entertainment closed with the comic duet "By and Bye," sung very well by Mr. Hume and Colour-Sergeant Repper, and it was a happy *finale* to a very successful concert.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.—You sent me some time ago "HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY," and it effected a complete cure; so I have decided to take some more of the Harley's Remedies.—J. P. D. M., Jhansi, 11th June, 1888. Rs. 3 per bottle with bandage. Sole Agents for Harley's Cure.—COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

SIMLA BUILDINGS.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 10.

Is it not greatly to the credit of the engineers in charge of the new Viceregal Lodge that the retaining walls they built have withstood a whole month of heavy rain? But as the proverbial last straw breaks the camel's back, so did the last downpour on the 8th instant wash down the everlasting khuds the entire masonry of several such walls, to the imminent danger of the house itself, which, it was said, was on the point of precipitating itself headlong after them. However, the last catastrophe by the praiseworthy efforts of the engineers and the outlay of a little Ladaki elbow grease is for the present happily averted.

The Simla Town Hall, it seems, is destined to be for ever a standing proof of the skill and good workmanship of the Punjab engineers. Some months ago a grant of Rs. 10,000 was sanctioned by the Punjab Government to "point" the masonry, finish the stone coping, repair the asphalting on the flat roofs, and such like, in order that the building might be dry and comfortable in the rains. This sum and work were entrusted to the provincial engineer, and the *Pioneer* with reference to the matter in its issue of June 2nd, 1888, says: "As the building has now come under the direct supervision of the provincial engineer of the P. W. D. we may hope that the alterations will, at least, be well done." Dear trusting *Pioneer*! But blessed is he that expecteth nothing, for he shall not be disappointed. The "pointing" is done, (in zigzag style, new to most professionals) and heaven knows what else, but the place leaks like a sieve,—worse than it ever did before, and the more it is pointed the more it leaks! In the library ingenious little troughs of mutty have been built round the foot of a pillar or so, to catch and retain the water that drips plentifully down. The books and papers are safe they say, being placed "high and dry" on shelves and tables.

The new Club buildings are making rapid progress towards completion. The place looks very much like similar mud and timber erections, being remarkable chiefly for the beauty and convenience of its site, and the extreme narrowness of its staircases.

The new Roman Catholic Church, being built just below the Kutchery, is slowly rising into a pretty Gothic building, not unlike the Town Hall in appearance, being, what a home correspondent has described, "a French or, German and Mongrel style of Gothic." Unlike your contemporary we had no "great expectations." But then the Kashmere contractor who did the work was not an entire stranger to us. His face is familiar to many Simla housekeepers. He used to beam on them in times gone by, with baskets of stale eggs and bony chickens, which, with persuasive tongue and unctuous smile, he entreated them to buy. But *tempus mutantur*. Now he takes contracts and sublets them at a profit, which he finds more remunerative than hawking poultry.

NOTES FROM BELGAUM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Aug. 11.

The Englishman's invariable stand-by when pressed for a topic to converse upon must be the subject of my first "note." If ever people had a "hard time," as the Americans say, we, in Belgaum, have it. The dismal pitter-patter of rain is becoming so familiar that I fancy we shall in time be quite lost without it. For weeks past we have not had a single totally fine day. A wee glimpse of the sun occasionally of a morning is all the sunlight we have. Yesterday gave every promise of a decided break. The sun shone out gloriously, the sky was perfectly lovely in its, to us, now unaccustomed blue, and fond hopes were raised of "tennis at last"! But by 12 o'clock masses of clouds began to accumulate, and down came the rain in torrents; by evening the roads were almost in a condition of London mud, and as for tennis courts, they were just sheets of water. Pigeon-shooting is the only come-at-able sport at present.

We have at last got rid of our grim visitor—cholera. It is quite a relief to find the European and sepoy guards removed from all the roads leading into the Camp bazaar. Poor Tommy Atkins must have had a very bad time, indeed. Not allowed to leave his lines, not able to play cricket, Britain's defender must have been, indeed, in direful plight! I believe, that such strenuous efforts to keep the soldiers from any communication with the locality in which cholera was known to exist have never been made before. It must be admitted they had rather a terrifying effect, and made people fancy the epidemic was much worse than it really was. Still the benefit of these precautions has been reaped. The disease is quite exterminated, and the victims were very few; and most satisfactory to relate, the epidemic, if epidemic it was, and that is a doubtful question, did not spread beyond the quarter in which it first broke out—the Tailors' Lines. Belgaum shows at present a very clean bill of health as regards small-pox and cholera, but colds and fevers are very prevalent. Two cases of typhoid have occurred in the Officers' Lines; neither have terminated fatally.

To pass to livelier subjects, though really Mark Tapley-himself would have found it hard to be cheerful under these very adverse circumstances we, unfortunate Belgaumites, are in at present. The Stanley Company is here again, and is drawing almost as crowded houses as it did on its last visit. The players have produced "La Mascotte," "Les Cloches de Corneville," and "La Fille Du Tambour Majeur." The last was their best performance. Last night, a company of the Somerset Regiment gave a dance, at which all the troupe were present. All the officers were present too, probably to see how Terpsichore would be wooed by Les Dansouses.

Next week, Appa Sahib, Sirdar of Vant Murri, is expected to return to India, having successfully kept his terms and been called to the Bar. All his native *confreres* are loud in admiration of his enterprise and talents. I believe Appa Sahib owes most of his education to Mr. E. H. Hoogwerf, headmaster of the Sirdar's School here. Mr. Hoogwerf accompanied the Sirdar to England, and saw him settled down as a law student of the Inner Temple.

COMPLIMENT TO AN ADEN OFFICIAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

ADEN, August 7.

On Friday, the 3rd instant, the Assistant Political Resident, the superior officials of the Residency, and a few merchants of the place were invited to be present at the Residency on the occasion of the Sanad from the Viceroy, conferring on Mr. Muncherjee Rustomjee Dholoo the title of Khan Bahadur, being delivered by the Political Resident to that gentleman. General A. G. F. Hogg, C.B., the Resident, read a few lines to the assembly, pointing out to them the good services rendered by the Khan Bahadur in the Judicial Department, to the entire satisfaction of the Government; he read also a list of various services performed by Mr. Muncherjee in different departments. As soon as the General sat down, Mr. Muncherjee rose and returned thanks to the General and the gentlemen present for their good wishes and the honor done to him. After the distribution of pan-supari and bouquets, the General proposed that three cheers should be given for Mr. Muncherjee, which was done with the greatest heartiness. Then three more cheers were given for the General in return.

FATAL AFFRAY WITH CONVICTS IN KATHIAWAR.

On the 10th instant, says the *Kathiawar Times*, out of several prisoners while working just outside the jail at Junaghad sixteen escaped from the custody of the jail police. They relieved them of three guns and one sword, and after wounding some ran towards the Dharagarh gate. An alarm was immediately raised, and the convicts were pursued by the body-guard of H. H. the Nawab of Junaghad and Major Humfrey's personal police party. Near and Major Humfrey's personal police party. Near a large stone quarry a desperate struggle ensued, in which nine convicts were killed, six wounded, and one captured without being hurt. On the other side seven were wounded. One Subedar, one man of the body-guard, and two men of Major Humfrey's party were severely wounded, and the remaining three were wounded more or less.

THE UNCOVENANTED GRIEVANCES.

Our London correspondent, writing on the 27th ult., says:—

The Uncovenanted Civilian agitation has ceased effort for a while, but only for a while. Such at least is the only opinion to be gathered from the meeting of those interested held on Tuesday last. At this meeting Mr. Edward Jenkins, ex-M.P., presided, and the attendance was large. Sir Roper Lethbridge, M.P., was the only Member of Parliament present; his good-will towards the movement, however, has been constant from the first. He has been an Uncovenanted Civilian, and knows where his brethren's shoes pinch. Sir Roper moved a vote of thanks to Mr. H. S. King, M.P., for the energy with which he had taken up the question, and the excellent services he had rendered to the cause. The seconder was a Bombay man, home on furlough, Mr. F. L. Goldsmid, Superintendent of Police, Rutnagherry, who may almost be said to be the pioneer of the movement, at any rate, so far as Western India is concerned. His letters to the Bombay papers, so long ago as 1882, had a considerable effect in stirring up others to action. Mr. King has certainly earned the thanks thus given him. It was no fault of his that his motion was not carried. If the parties most deeply interested would only work energetically in their own cause in the many ways open to them Mr. King would not be long before he obtained a Parliamentary majority. Mr. Jenkins made a capital speech. I have no doubt it will be fully reported in the paper he edits—the *Overland Mail*. It was a speech which every Uncovenanted Civilian would do well to read in order that the shoals and quicksands indicated may be avoided in future agitation. A resolution to continue effort was moved by Mr. Vincent and seconded by Mr. Harrison (Bombay Service, retired), and was carried *nem dis*. In the course of the proceedings, Mr. S. Digby, who has acted as Parliamentary Agent during the past session, suggested with reference to certain remarks that had been made that a great amount of good might be done by Uncovenanted men in India, asking their relatives and friends at home to use their influence in inducing Members of Parliament to interest themselves in the cause. The value of pressure of this kind upon an M.P., exerted by a constituent, cannot be overrated. Mr. Digby also mentioned that, in the recent Parliamentary proceedings, hardly a third of those who voted had taken the trouble to listen to the speeches. The proceedings on Tuesday were very hearty and unanimous. If Uncovenanted Civilians in India were only to display equal unanimity and enthusiasm they must, sooner or latter, perhaps sooner than later, obtain what they desire. It is only fair to an energetic worker in the cause that I should state that Mr. Jenkins, in the course of his speech, took the opportunity, on behalf of Mr. King and the Committee, to acknowledge the valuable services which the Parliamentary Agent, Mr. S. Digby, had rendered. In his personal interviews with Members of Parliament and others Mr. Digby was successful in arousing not a little interest and in removing some strong prejudices. As one who saw the diligent and earnest manner in which Mr. Digby laboured I may, perhaps, be permitted to say that the eulogy pronounced was well deserved.

AN ADDRESS TO LORD LANSDOWNE

The address which was presented to the Viceroy-elect on the occasion of his entertainment, was read by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as follows:—

To the most Honourable Henry Charles Keith Fitzmaurice, Marquess of Lansdowne, D.C.L., &c., &c., &c., &c.

My Lord,—Her most gracious Majesty the Queen Empress of India, having been pleased to call you to be her Viceroy in that great country, and to entrust you with its supreme Government, we, the Indians resident at the present time in the United Kingdom, desire leave most respectfully to approach your Lordship and to offer you our most sincere congratulations upon your appointment. Your Lordship inherits a name which is familiar to the people of India, for, we need hardly remind you that, so far back as 1833, your illustrious grandfather interested himself in the Government of that country; what he did then has been treasured by the people. You, yourself, my Lord, after a distinguished University career, and, after holding various public offices, were connected with the Government of India for some time, and the success which has attended your administration of the affairs of the Dominion of Canada, second only in extent and population to the Empire you are about to govern, makes us deeply thankful that a nobleman of your experience and sagacity, high character and generous instincts, has been selected to be our ruler.

The India of to-day is, we venture to think, very different from that of 1833, for since then the people have made very striking progress, and the more they have progressed the more sincerely loyal have they become to the British supremacy. And not only is this the case with the people of British India itself, but also of the Princes and people of the Native States owing allegiance to the paramount power. The Princes of India vie with the people of British India in cordial attachment to the person of our gracious Sovereign who rules over us all, and compete with them in loyal efforts to support the Government in every way. It will be within your Lordship's recollection that, on several occasions, the first appearance of national peril caused the rulers of the States in every part of India to place their troops and the resources of their dominions at the Viceroy's command. Were a foreign foe to assail the Empire, none would be found readier to defend the land from invasion than the Princes and people of the Native States.

The immense advantages which India has derived from British rule have been so frequently and gratefully acknowledged by the people that we think we should not be justified in detaining your Lordship by any reference to them. Suffice it to say that the privileges which have been gradually extended to them have been made use of in such a spirit of earnestness and thoroughness and to such an extent, that on the recent memorable occasion of the Queen-Empress's Jubilee, your noble predecessor, the present Viceroy and Governor-General of India, said:—

"Wide and broad indeed are the new fields in which the Government of India is called upon to labour—but no longer, as of aforetime, need it labour alone. Within the period we are reviewing education has done its work, and we are surrounded on all sides by native gentlemen of great attainments and intelligence, from whose hearty, loyal, and honest co-operation we may hope to derive the greatest benefit. In fact, to an Administration so peculiarly situated as ours their advice, assistance, and solidarity are essential to the successful exercise of its functions. Nor do I regard with any other feelings than those of approval and goodwill their natural ambition to be more extensively associated with their English rulers in the administration of their own domestic affairs."

On an occasion such as this, it would, perhaps, be considered out of place for us to refer to any of the questions which will require your Lordship's attention in India. The proper time for drawing attention to these questions will be when you have entered upon your duties in India, and, we doubt not, our countrymen there will avail themselves of such opportunities as may occur to bring such matters under your attention. All we desire leave to do is to remind your Lordship that from time to time the statesmen of Great Britain, in their generous desire for the good government of our country, have given various pledges, many of which still remain to be fulfilled. It is our earnest hope that it may be your Lordship's happy privilege, building upon the foundations laid down by your predecessors, to be the means, in the fulness of time, of redeeming those pledges, and thereby linking as in bonds of triple brass the Indian subjects of the Queen-Empress with their fellow subjects in these realms in strong and enduring loyalty to the Monarch and the Institutions of Britain.

We do not take too much upon ourselves when we say, on behalf of our country-men, that your Lordship will be most heartily welcomed on your arrival in India, and that it will be the prayer of many millions that your Lordship's period of rule may be marked by advancement, prosperity, and peace.

We are, My Lord, &c.,

"ROUGH ON CATARRH."

Corrects offensive odours at once. Complete cure of worst chronic cases; also unequalled as gargle for diphtheria, sore throat, foul breath.

"ROUGH ON PAINFUL AILMENTS."

Why suffer? Immediate relief and complete cure guaranteed. Ask for "Rough on Haemorrhoids." Sure cure for any form of haemorrhoids.

THE WORKING OF THE COMPULSORY VACCINATION ACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—An article on the above subject recently appeared in the columns of your contemporary, the abundant inaccuracies and misleading inferences in which call for some answer. In order to arrive at a proper estimate of the value of the statements therein made I will take them up *seriatim*.

The Compulsory Vaccination Act has not been in force in Bombay for fifteen years as your contemporary says. It came into operation on September 1st, 1877, *i.e.*, not quite eleven years ago.

The writer himself acknowledges with sufficient candour that "the registered birth-rate is wholly unreliable;" although, as will be shown further on, there is a desire underlying that confession to make light of it—at all events to pass it over as a matter of no importance.

Taking for argument's sake the total mortality for five years, viz., 108,464, as indicative of the number of births that occurred in the city during that period,—which by the way is a matter of pure assumption on the part of the writer, inasmuch as the number of births has never, since the organization of the present Registration Department, even equalled the number of deaths, and inasmuch as the actual number of births registered by the Health Officer during that period was only 75,058,—I will show by facts and figures that the inference that "a great number of infants born in Bombay escape vaccination" is mere fiction. When the writer says that during the above period the number of children vaccinated was 71,363 he probably includes in that number the excess of operations over persons. The exact figure is somewhat less, being 69,670. It must be remembered that this represents the number of children vaccinated under one year. Now when the writer expresses his horror that "at least one-third of the infants born in Bombay escape vaccination," it would be doing him a favour if it were pointed out that there is such a palpable fact as "infant mortality," and that the Health Officer's mortality figures for children under one year during the abovementioned lustrum give a total of 31,007 deaths. Deducting this from the total number of births there could be "no difficulty in perceiving" that the number of children available for vaccination for the five years was not 108,464, but 77,457 only. If, then, this number is compared with the total number of children, under one year, vaccinated during that period, viz., 69,670, there is left a balance of 7,787 children unprotected "during the first year of their existence," i. e., about 1,559 children annually in a population of 773,196. The writer's inference, therefore, that "37,096 children or thereabouts have certainly not been vaccinated during the first year of their existence" is a gross error and exaggeration; and his further statement that these children "have probably not been vaccinated since" is utterly gratuitous, because, as a matter of fact, during the above period no less than 13,433 children, varying from 1 to 4 years of age, were vaccinated. This number added to the number of infants under one year gives a total of 83,103. But these do not constitute all the number, for under the Compulsory Vaccination Act all children from 6 months up to 14 years of age come under the operations of the Act. As the number of vaccinated infants under one year, and of children from 1 to 4 years old, have already been given, I will supplement them by figures showing the number of children (vaccinated) from 5 to 14 years of age, which is 3,551. To give, therefore, an accurate idea of the working of the Vaccination Act it would be necessary to add these also to the figures given above; thus 83,103+3,551=86,654. In addition to this the number of adults above 14 years of age vaccinated during the above period was 557. Compare these figures with the "250,000 unvaccinated persons" who, we are told, "are always to be found in this vast and crowded city."

After thus attempting to frighten his credulous readers the next statement that the writer makes is that "these unprotected persons are always exposed to the violence of a severe epidemic, &c." I would, therefore, refer him to some consoling remarks of the Health Officer given at page 222 of the Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for 1883-84, wherein he states:—

"16. The mortality from small-pox is very high, yet it is less than in 1876. There can be no doubt that as, vaccination is more extended and hygienic measures more carefully attended to, small-pox will, or at least ought to, become a disease of the past. But in order to protect Bombay from this scourge it is not only necessary that the vaccination should be rigidly carried out in the city itself, but also in the Mofussil. *A very large number of those attacked were strangers in Bombay*, and in the ordinary course of things would not have been vaccinated here."

From the above it will be apparent that, whatever may be the opinions of your contemporary with respect to the existence of a favourable field for the spread of a severe epidemic of small-pox in Bombay on account of a third of the population being left unprotected, the Health Officer is at least not despondent with respect to the comparatively protected condition of the Bombay community.

The writer asserts that "either the provisions of the Act are defective or that the vaccination staff is unequal to the duty entrusted to it," because "no infant should escape vaccination" or "at most not over 5 per cent. of this population, considering the habits of the divers population of the city." I have shown above that if only the infant population, i. e., children under one year, is to be taken into account, about 7,787 children may be assumed to have escaped vaccination during the first year of their existence, i. e., 7 per cent. of the assumed births, although from the subsequent figures it will be seen that even these, unless carried off by death or removed from Bombay, are afterwards vaccinated. In these circumstances the insinuation with respect to the inability of the vaccination staff is perfectly groundless. My duty being the carrying out of the provisions of the Act, I naturally decline giving an opinion on the question of its defects, if there be any.

The increase in the vaccination grant for the last year over the grant for the previous year by Rs. 2,000 was principally due to the enhanced rates for heifers. No departmental promotion has been made during the last ten years.

I am glad to be able to echo the wishes of the Corporation as publicly avowed by the writer about the amalgamation of the Vaccination and the Registration of Births Departments, provided that *Government supervision and control is continued over the combined establishments*. It would be a strange commentary on the organization of the Vaccination Department, if, while it turns out far more work than the Birth Registration Department does, it should be handed over to the tender mercies of the agency which has heretofore failed to impress the discriminating public with its efficiency. "Any reasonable person" can see from the present state of native society, imbued, as it is, with strong superstition and conservative sentiments, which of the two, viz., compulsory vaccination and registration of births is more abhorrent to native instincts; and yet in spite of the fact that compulsory birth registration has been in force for nearly sixteen years, the number of births registered falls far short of the number of vaccinations. If the Corporation, as alleged by the writer, were sincere in their desire to place registration of birthson a better footing than heretofore by handing it over to Government agency for amalgamation with the Vaccination Department, I am sure no one in high authority would have objected to the change; for no public department is so much concerned in the matter of efficient birth registration in Bombay as the Sanitary department, and I have no doubt that "one in high authority" would have gladly helped the scheme.

It was undoubtedly the intention of the Legislature that birth registration should afford help to compulsory vaccination, and there no is doubt that if the two kindred departments worked conjointly under one chief it would be beneficial to both; but the "controlling" agency must be Government; and it has a right to exercise its authority in view of the abovementioned facts. The remarkable feature of the success of Government agency is seen in the fact that the penal clauses of the Compulsory Vaccination Act have seldom to be resorted to now, simply because most people bring their infants voluntarily for vaccination. Moreover, from my own experience and the recorded experience of my predecessors, especially of the late Dr. Ananta Chandroba, I fail to see the superiority of Municipal to Government agency. The assumption that simply because a set of subordinates are Municipal servants they are "far more qualified for the work" and "possess greater knowledge of the people and the houses" than another class of servants who are nominally Government employés is absurd. I am rather inclined to take the opposite view of the question. Just

...ially since records show not a single vaccinator has been imported from the Mofussil Vaccination Department since the introduction of the Compulsory Vaccination Act, *i. e.*, during the last eleven years.

In spite of the sarcastic remarks of the writer, I really think, and every "reasonable person" will agree with me in thinking, that taking into consideration the deplorable state of birth registration of this city, Government have every reason to congratulate themselves on the amount of good work done by the Presidency Vaccine Department; and if any additional proof of the efficiency of that department were wanted to suppress the "variolophobic" tendencies of the writer it can be given in the accompanying figures which show the gradual decrease in the mortality from small-pox in this city during the last nineteen years.—

Yours, &c.,

SHANTARAM VINAYAK KANTAK,
Superintendent of Vaccination.

Bombay, August 11.

Before the introduction of the Vaccination Act.		After the introduction of the Vaccination Act.		
Years.	No. of deaths from Small-pox.	Years.		No. of deaths from Small-pox.
1869-70	1,145	1877-78		688
1870-71	770	1878-79		388
Epidemic 1871-72	1,213	1879-80		430
1872-73	1,687	1880-81		121
1873-74	405	1881-82		30
1874-75	224	Epidemic	1882-83	1,129
Epidemic 1875-76	2,272		1883-84	455
1876-77	1,490	1884-85		108
		1885-86		61
		1886-87		39
		Epidemic.—1887-88		295

A NEW FACTORY ACT.

Commercial circles in Bombay are being exercised about a proposed new Factory Act, necessitated mainly it would seem by regard for the health and well-being of juveniles employed in the local mills and manufactories. Children seven years old have to work in their close steamy atmospheres for nine hours a day, even in the hottest of hot weather. This is penny-wise-and-pound-foolish policy, to say nothing worse of it. Nature revolts against the strain of excessive work, and children—or men either for that matter—are physically incapable of turning out good work, turning out anything but scamped unprofitable work, after strength has been exhausted, and intelligence dulled, and digestion impaired, by unduly long spells of toil in a hot, vitiated atmosphere. Nine hours is too much for children, especially in an Indian climate. Then, again, the child is legally held to become an adult when twelve years old; he or she is then a full-time worker; and there is nothing in the law to prevent their noses being kept down to the grind-stone thirteen hours a day, or even longer. The law takes no more care of him. The Factory Act, says the *Bombay Gazette*, has the usual regulations for the fencing in of machinery, and dangerous gear; and there it stops. Decidedly it ought not to be allowed to. If Bombay mill-owners are so short-sighted, so blind to their own interests as not to be able to see that it does not pay to overdrive even a willing horse, much less to use whip and spur in efforts to get a gallop out of a tired one, why they must be treated as incapables, and their conduct put under regulation accordingly. In 1884 a Commission was appointed to enquire into the working of the Indian Factory Act of 1881. It held some thirty sittings, its enquiries and deliberations extended over six months, and in its Report unanimous expression was given to an opinion that immediate legislation was called for, the existent Factory Act being inadequate, inefficient, and affording practically no protection to the classes for whose benefit it was intentioned. The Government of Bombay fully endorsed the conclusions, and backed up the recommendations of this Commission. Differences of opinion between the local and Imperial Governments, and opposition on the part of sundry mill-owners blocked the way to reform however; and with regard to an equitable satisfactorily working Factory Act, Bombay is no better off to-day than it was before the Commission sat.

The duty of inspecting mills and factories has, it appears, been attached to the office of the Assistant Collector of Bombay, an official whose experience, in the course of years, lain in many diverse directions, but never in the direction of such overlooking and overhauling as he is now called upon to undertake. We are told, however, of one respect in which progress has been made since the Commission's Report in 1884. Most of the larger establishments have accepted the provisions, and are carrying them out honestly, if not enthusiastically. The Commissioners found that the factories most in need of attention now were the smaller establishments which, employing less than 100 hands, did not come under the Act of 1881, and were in fact under no regulations at all. Certain sections of the new Municipal Bill, however, deal with these in such a manner that there will be no need to make provision for them in the new Factory Act. They are, for the most part, strictly sanitary in their object, one of the most valuable among them being that by which the Municipal Commissioner is empowered to call upon the owner of an ill-ventilated, unclean, overcrowded, or dangerous workshop or factory, to put it in order. The Commission reported strongly on the necessity for embodying in the new Act the sanitary provisions insisted on by English law. Better ventilation is much needed. The *Bombay Gazette* tells a story of a mill agent more concerned about the health of his highly paid manager than about that of his mill operatives. His advice to the former was not to go into the mill oftener than he could help, as if he did he would surely fall sick. At least ten per cents. of the operatives do every cold weather owing to defective ventilation, soddened air, damp floors, &c. All these nuisances are remediable and ought to be remedied, and if this cannot be managed without legislation, legislation let us have. The sooner the better. The contemporary, from whose columns we have already quoted, writes:—"The mill-owners themselves would benefit by an alteration in the law in precisely the measure that every employer profits by an increase in the efficiency of the labour he employs. It goes without saying that mill-hands working in a vitiated atmosphere for thirteen hours a day, are not efficient instruments. As to the hours of labour, it was little enough that the Commission asked. They named nine as the minimum age at which children should be permitted to work, and proposed that fourteen years, instead of twelve, should be the age at which an operative should be deemed an adult, and his labur no longer subject to regulation." What have the twelve-year-old adults to say on the subject.

And, after all said and done, has any legislation whatsoever much power to alter relations between labour and capital that grow up out of surrounding circumstances, and are much more likely, as a rule, to adjust themselves amicably and equitably if allowed to find their own level than they are when legislated and milksopped for. It seems to us that there is sometimes a tendency now-a-days on the part of Government to meddle with the course of trade more than is needful. We do not say that this has happened in the case of the Bombay mills; but assuredly the tendency needs looking after, and on occasion holding in check by our Chambers of Commerce and Trades Associations—*Indian Engineering*.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN'S NEW POST.

It was mentioned some time ago, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that Sir Lepel Griffin, who is now in this country on leave, had been offered the coveted and important post of British Resident at the Court of the Nizam of Hyderabad. The London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* is now in a position to say that Sir Lepel, who had some doubts about returning to India, has definitely accepted the appointment. It was thought at one time, adds the correspondent, that he would remain in England and stand for Parliament as a follower of Lord Hartington, but probably the astute Anglo-Indian thinks the prospects of Disentient Liberalism not sufficiently tempting. Perhaps he has acted wisely. Success in India does not always imply success in England, at least for those retired officials who enter upon a political career at home. There is reason to believe that although Sir Lepel Griffin is not popular with a section of the natives, he is acceptable to the Hyderabadies, and it may be hoped that after he has entered upon his new duties, we shall hear of fewer scandals in the leading native State of India.

VIRGINIBUS PUERISQUE.

A SECOND-RATE FARCE.

Dedicated with all possible respect and admiration to the D—cc—n M—g C—y C—mm—tee.

And the sin I impute to each frustrate ghost
Is the unlit lamp and ungirt loin,
Though the issue in sight was a Vice, I say
You of the Virtue, we issue join
How goes it? *De te fabula.*

The Statue and the Bust.

Scene.—*Exterior of the I'—a Office on a remarkably shady day. Enter chorus of Indignant Speculators, too angry to be particular about their rhymes, singing* :—

Who shall restore us the leaves
That the Huqster hath eaten,
Or who shall arraign us the thieves
To be properly beaten?

Where is the grim guillotine—
The sawdust and platter
For W-ts-n? Too long hath he been
A joy to his hatter!

We are sold and we feel it acutely,
A scorn and a hissing.
The Heathen hath had us astutely—
Our eye-teeth are missing!

Let no man survive to record
The way we are snaffled!
Let the paid share be turned to a sword—
Its drop to a scaffold.

Echo of a voice from H-d-r-b-d; con brio :—

'Tis oh for a day of the days that are dead
And a dead and a done with land,
For a tusker trained and a *budmash* brained
At the wave of a Monarch's hand!

Yea, a *hathi musth*, and a spirt of dust,
A trumpet shrill and loud—
A kick and a thud and a gout of blood,
And the deep drawn breath of the crowd.

'Twere ended then in the sight of men,
The lie and the loss and the theft:
They might pluck the wrong or the right from the long
Keen tusks sent into the heft.

Semi-chorus of Venerables from Nowhere in Particular :—

Gently does the trick, my lad, gently does the trick,
To the moral hide, my lad, suit the moral stick;
Bulls in China-shops are bad,
Gently does the trick, my lad,
Yes, we own, it's awful sad,
But
Gently does the trick!
Easy on the trawl, my lad—easy on the trawl!
You may smash expensive nets with too great a haul.
What's the use of damning eyes?
Drop the personalities,
Will you kindly summarize
And
Easy on the trawl!

Chorus of C—mm—tee in conclave assembled :—

Tenderly, ah! tenderly, oh!
Water the lightning and muffle the thunder!
(*p.p*) Somebody whispered to Henry: "Lie low."
Somebody bund up Apollo—the Bunder.
Tenderly, ah! tenderly, oh!
Over the pimples triumphant we go!

Indignant Speculators to staccato accomp. of kicks on door panels, and with British pronunciation :—

"More light," quoth dying Goethe,
And We demand the same;
For why should You be shirty
If They are not to blame?

C—mm—tee from behind closed doors, to hymn tune :—

More light is sometimes trying,
And You have clean forgot
That Goethe lay a-dying
While We are on the spot!

C—mm—tee emerge in guise of nigger minstrels, their faces extensively blackened, supported by a precis-writer on £70 a year, and the Consciousness of Rectitude. Topical song by President, tambo and sticks :—

When you sit by chance on a hornet's nest,
And they're all there—very much there.
To leave 'em alone is by far the best,
For they're all there—very much there!
The friends and the relatives come to see,
And Sheol wakes in the old oak tree,
And Deuce knows what the end may be
There—very much there!

(*Chorus*) We're all there—very much there!

O koorong with the whole affair,
It's dicky in front and it's dicky behind,
But we'll get inside and pull down the blind,
And the rude little boys will please not to stare
When we're all there—very much there!

Solo, banjo and bones, S-r R-ch-d T-mple, to very careful walk-round of C—mm—tee :—

Right foot! lef' foot! Hop light, Loo,
Here am a fuss—dere am a muss! What am
a nig to do?
Down de middle an' back again—
Keep de sugar out o' de rain,
Mind de aigs upon de floor an '—hop light, Loo!

(*Chorus and complete break-down.*)

Hop light, Loo! Here's a how-de-do!
Razors am a flyin' in de air!
Sot de cream behind de do'
Or de strom'll turn it sho,'
Trim de lamp a little low,
Massa likes to hab it so—
Listen to de thunder in de mawnin'!

Solo, H—y L—ch—re in pink shirt :—

Down in Demerara when we roll de sugar keg,
Every darkey hoppin' on a gummilastic leg.
Massa Trufle James an' me, Massa Monkey Dick,
Keep de bar'l a rollin' to de Lee—vee!

(*Chorus*) Keep de bar'l a rollin' slow.

Tech him lightly wif your toe,
'R else you're sure to bust de show—
Nurse de bar'l a a rollin' to de Lee—vee!

Chorus of Venerables, more insistently :—

Bring not grey hairs with sorrow down to Woking—
Stir not, touch not, ask not, see not. Be wise
Ye know not what or whom ye are invoking.
Shut down the trap and . . simply summarize!

The C-mm-tee summarize with help of precis-writer :

We find it so—exactly, thus
According as you was,
Henceforward this peculiar biz
Is obviously because:
The subject and the predicate
Are generally plain,
But major premisses are facts
Not easy to retain.
Observe the rule that seems to hint
But really does not mean,
Avoid all fuss, be warned by us,
And—keep your fingers clean!

[*The voices die into silence. W-ts-n A—l H—q and the Others study the Report with tears of envy.*

W—ts—n, solo in character :—

Claude Duval rode over the heath,
Over the heath when the moon was low,
He emptied a shoshorn o' Nantes beneath
The gibbet that creaks when the night-winds blow.
"You in the chains there, ready too fall,
"Give me your blessing!" quoth Claude Duval.

Claude Duval rode over the heath,
Over the heath to the Liverpool Mail,
Guard in the basket armed to the teeth
Pointed the blunderbuss—turning pale.
"Dog eat dog were a terrible sin—
"What would they say at the *Black Bull* Inn?"
Dick the driver must bully and brag,
Bully and brag for the sake of the coach,
Claude Duval has taken the swag—
Cool as a lawyer and sound as a roach.
Deftly he opens the mail-bags all:
"Look to your priming," says Claude Duval.

Claude Duval has gallopped away,
Galloped away in the night of the years;
But Claude Duval of the present day
He is the gentleman everyone fears:
Justice is silent and *Truth* sings small
Under the pistol of Claude Duval.

Voice of President of C—mm—tee from the flies—Cadenza Expostulatzione :—

I live on Table Mountain and my name is Truthfu James,
I am not versed in rigging shares or any sinful games;
I hope you'll take our penny-farthing version of the "shine"
That broke up that society upon the Deccan Mine.

[*The Stage darkens gradually to Gounod's "Funeral March of a Marionette."*

CURTAIN.

R. K., in the *Pioneer*.

MR. O'BRIEN'S PRISON REMINISCENCES.

Speaking at an open-air demonstration held, in Edinburgh, to protest against the imprisonment of Mr. John Dillon, M.P., Mr. O'Brien said:—

He did not come to pay them empty compliments; but it was to him a duty as well as a heartfelt delight to be able to tell them that no more sincere feeling animated the breasts of the Irish race to-day than the feeling of gratitude to the whole Scottish nation—(cheers)—for the steadfastness, the grand unchanging fidelity with which the people of Scotland had stuck to them through every vicissitude. They never desired to trample upon the Irish, simply because they were a weak and disarmed people. They could never forget that at a time when many a treacherous friend was flying from him, the people of Scotland never flinched from the side of their grand old leader, William Ewart Gladstone. He did not know what the unfortunate people of Ireland would have done for the last two years if Scotland had deserted them. The knowledge that the heart of Scotland was with them, that the best men, the sincerest men, and the most far-seeing men in Scotland were on their side, had done more to keep peace in Ireland than all Mr. Balfour's two thousand prosecutions—(loud cheers)—ay, and had done more to win the hearts and allegiance of the Irish people of this empire than Mr. Balfour could accomplish from this until the general Judgment Day—(cheers)—by his miserable policy of starving Irishmen to death on bread and water. ("Shame.") They had met to protest against the imprisonment of John Dillon, but his thoughts, and he was sure their thoughts, too, must wander in spite of him from John Dillon living to John Mandeville dead. He had just come from the scene of two of the most appalling tragedies that ever darkened even their unhappy island's history. God forbid that he should say one harsh word or one cruel word of the unhappy prison doctor who lay dead by his own hand. No, he was the mere humble instrument of more heartless men than he. (Hear, hear.) He said, the other day, at the inquest, and he repeated it now, that unfortunate Dr. Ridley stated to him over and over again that he performed with disgust and with shame the duties that were put upon him from Dublin Castle. ("Shame.") He remembered once when the doctor had given a rough jute mattress to one of his (Mr. O'Brien) colleagues, Alderman Hooper. When he gave him this mattress, after he had been lying on plank bed, with bread and water—(hisses and booing)—Dr. Ridley told him that the very next morning he had a minute down from the Prisons Board of Dublin hauling him over the coals, and demanding why he had given this wretched relaxation. ("Shame.") He mourned for his friend's unhappy fate; but what would he say of the young widow whom he heard, the other day, tell the story of how her gallant husband was brought to the grave? It was a story that brought tears to the eyes of the very policeman in Court who heard it. (A voice, "So it might.") He did not envy the conscience of the Literal Unionist—(Boo, and cries of "Shame")—who was not haunted by the pitiful story, for remember this it was the Liberal Unionist votes along that enabled Mr. Balfour to perpetrate such deeds in Ireland. It was the Liberal Unionist votes alone that had left John Mandeville's home, lonesome and sorrowful. What did poor Mrs. Mandeville tell them—and it was to his wife alone, like the hero he was, that the ever told the tale, for he never murmured and he never whined. (Cheers.) She told them that upon one occasion so famished was he with brown bread and water diet that he was obliged to tie a rope round his waist, and to tighten it to repress the pangs of hunger. (Cries of "Shame.") She told them that when a poor compassionate prison-warder once flung him a morsel of meat as he would fling it to his own dog, he ravenously ate it up like a dog. And the warder who gave him that morsel of meat had since been dismissed from the prison service—("Shame")—dismissed by the Chief Secretary, who, in a few days, was going to preach to the Church Congress—("oh, oh")—on the virtues of practical Christianity. (Loud laughter.) Had they read that other story how that gallant man lived for twenty hours absolutely without food, his throat too sore to swallow the brown bread and water, how his mind began to wander, and he thought he was going mad. ("Shame.") But that was not the half of it. He (Mr. O'Brien) took that other story of the midnight attack upon him in his cell. Brutal warders broke into his cell, tore his clothes from his back, left him shivering—("shame")—all that winter night, with nothing but a quilt to cover him, and the next day threatened to tear away the last rag of covering that hid his nakedness. ("Shame.") And all that was not a tale of the Middle Ages. It was what was going on at this very hour in half the prisons of Ireland. ("Shame.") When he thought of the giant frame of John Mandeville that was laid low, and then, when he contrasted with him the frail and delicate figure of his poor friend who was lying at Mr. Balfour's mercy in Dundalk jail, he shuddered to think what John Dillon would be when he quitted his prison cell next December, if he ever quitted it alive. Let there be no mistake about it. They were treating John Dillon in exactly the same way, and they would go exactly the same road if they dared. Just as they had put a felon's garb upon John Dillon, so they would try cold, and hunger, and torment to break down his spirit. They were bound to do it. That was the Castle system of government in Ireland. Castle government could not go on unless there were punishing and torturing of the noblest spirits of the community. For his part, he believed solemnly that deep down in the heart of the British people there was a feeling of sickness and of loathing for all this endless misery and suffering and blood guiltiness in Ireland—(loud cheers)—and he believed, moreover that it was beginning to be felt and known that the people of Ireland really meant it when they said that the desire of the Irish heart was to forget and to forgive the miserable past, and to enter as brothers and as comrades into that newer union—into that brighter and better time to come when, to some extent at all events, the noble vision of Scotland's immortal poet would come to pass, and "Man to man the empire o'er would brothers be for a' that." (Loud and prolonged cheers.)

THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

The naval manœuvres were opened on Tuesday, the 24th July, by the formal declaration of war. The operations are being carried on by two fleets—one, A, consisting of thirteen armoured vessels, eleven cruisers, two torpedo gun-boats, and twelve first-class torpedo-boats; B, consisting of nine armoured vessels, eight cruisers, two torpedo gun-boats, and twelve first-class torpedo-boats. A is the British fleet, B the hostile fleet. The following is the general idea of the operations:—

A maritime nation, with whom hostilities are imminent, prepares two squadrons in two ports some distance apart, ready to commence operations the moment war is declared; but before their preparation has been completed war breaks out, and a blockade of both ports is established. The blockaded squadrons endeavour to escape, and, should they succeed in doing so, the objects which they will endeavour to carry out are—

(1) To do as much damage as possible to British commerce within certain limits;

(2) To attack, under certain conditions, any of the ports of Great Britain;

(3) To attempt to land troops, under certain conditions, on any unfortified positions on these coasts.

The object of the admiral in command of A fleet will be to endeavour to frustrate these objects.

Coal has been provided in certain ports for the fleets, and in addition each fleet is accompanied by a steam collier, containing 3,000 tons of coal.

It is not intended that these operations shall comprise the concentration of large bodies of troops at a point on the coast for the purpose of exercising the crews in the rapid landing and embarking of men and stores.

Hospital ships will not be attached to the fleet, as this (considering the somewhat limited area of the operations and the vicinity of ports) is not necessary.

No special intelligence ships are to be attached to the fleet, as each admiral has the means of rapid communication by means of the fast vessels attached to his fleet.

The A, or defending fleet, is divided into two squadrons, of which the first under Admiral Baird, consisting of the Northumberland, Hotspur, Northampton, Collingwood, Monarch, Conqueror, Benbow, Arethusa, and Rover, was stationed at Milford Haven. The second squadron, under Admiral Rowley, consisting of the Agincourt, Inflexible, Neptune, Belleisle, Iron Duke, Shannon, Inconstant, Mercury, and Mohawk, operated from Lamlash Bay, in the Isle of Arran. The B or hostile fleet is also divided into two squadrons. The first, under Admiral Tryon, consists of the Hercules, Ajax, Black Prince, Devastation, Hero, and Volage, and is stationed at Berehaven, on the Irish coast. The other squadron, made up of the Rodney, Rupert, Warspite, Invincible, Iris, and Calypso, under Admiral FitzRoy, is located in Lough Swilly. Both fleets are accompanied by ships for scouting purposes and by torpedo-boats. On the declaration of war on Tuesday at noon, it was understood that the defending forces would endeavour to blockade the hostile fleet, whose business it would be to escape from port and inflict all the damage they possibly could on the British coasts and shipping. So far little has been done beyond reconnoitering by the enemy to ascertain the position of the vessels of the blockading squadron.

THE TORPEDO-BOATS AT SEA.

The torpedo-boats appear to have fared badly on the voyage to Ireland. The *Standard's* correspondent on board the Rodney in Lough Swilly writes:—

A very serious defect has been developed on board the Serpent. When she was commissioned for the manœuvres it was pointed out that a grave defect existed in the main steam-pipe, and it was recommended that the flaw or flaws should be repaired. Arrangements had been made to repair the fault when orders were received to proceed to sea. During the voyage from Portland to Lough Swilly the leak became very much worse, some of the smaller pipes also giving out. The steam-pipe of the steering-engine split, and the rush of steam was so great that no one was able to remain in the compartment where the steering-engine is placed. It will take the artificers of the first division of the B squadron six days, working day and night, to make good the defects. The torpedo-boats do not seem, according to the accounts of the officers in command of them, to have had a yachting trip on the way here. Of the six belonging to the Lough Swilly squadron only one arrived intact. All the others developed a weakness—either a leaky steam-pipe or a defective fire-bar. The Calypso at present is suffering from leaky boiler-tubes. From Berehaven it is reported that the Volage with the disabled torpedo-boat had turned up, and disabled the torpedo-boat was in more ways than one. When she was unable to steam any longer, on account of the giving out of sixty of her boiler-tubes, the Volage gave her the end of a wire hawser, which she duly made fast in order to be taken in tow; but, unfortunately, the hawser get foul of the Volage's propeller, and before the engines could be stopped No. 64 was wound up under the stern of the Volage, which came down on her bow with disastrous result. The bow torpedo-tube, made of phosphor bronze, is so damaged that nothing can be done with it except plug it up, and several of the steel plates are started.

TORPEDO-BOATS UNFIT FOR SEA.

A correspondent, who was on board one of torpedo-boats during the passage from Portland to Berehaven, writes:—

As soon as we rounded the Land's End the breeze freshened to a moderate gale, with a heavy sea, and the speed had to be reduced to eight knots, as the torpedo-boats plunged very heavily. The sea swept them fore and aft, and caused them to pitch and roll, alternately. At eight P.M., the weather getting worse, and the barometer still falling, the Sandfly signalled "Alter course for Kinsale Harbour," and, as we were ninety miles off, we expected an unpleasant night. The sea was very heavy, causing the Sandfly to roll so much that in one of the heavy lurches the surgeon (Dr. Smith) was unfortunate enough to fracture one of his ribs. We were all heartily glad at four o'clock when day broke, and all the torpedo-boats were still in sight. On board of them no one could sleep for the excessive vibration caused by the screw, together with the very heavy motion, which made even the most seasoned of us feel sick. At half-past five we sighted the Irish coast, and at eight o'clock we steamed into Kinsale Harbour and anchored. Fresh provisions were obtained; but the boats could not be watered on account of the scantiness of the supply; so at half-past eleven we weighed anchor and steamed out of the harbour. At five o'clock we arrived in Berehaven and found Admiral Tryon's fleet assembled there. It is quite true that the torpedo-boats can encounter a gale and get through it in safety; but the life led by their crews in the meantime is the reverse of pleasant—continually wet through, sleep impossible, even for those who are not afflicted with sea-sickness. Used as a means of defence for harbours, these boats would be invaluable; but for them to accompany a squadron for a lengthened cruise at sea is impossible, as, in the first place, their water will hold out at the most three days, so that they would have to be continually taking in water from the big ships, which is a difficult and even dangerous operation at sea.

A PERIOD OF TORTURE.

The *Standard's* correspondent at Berehaven gives an account of the voyage from Portland to Berehaven of the torpedo gun-boat Sandfly.

This vessel and her sister-boats, it may be stated, are supposed to combine seaworthiness and great speed with vast power of destruction. She is only 8 ft. deep. 23 ft. beam, 200 ft. long, and 450 tons burden. She is rated as a 19-knot boat, and capable of steaming 3,000 miles and more at ten knots without coaling. Her fighting capacity lies in a 4-in. breech-loading gun, six machine-guns, and four torpedo tubes. The correspondent says further:—Rams, torpedoes, and machine-guns have lost their terror for the officers of the Sandfly, all because she has steamed from England to Ireland in a light breeze and easy seas without going to the bottom with all on board. Three sister-boats are taking part in these manœuvres, whose crews may yet be alive to tell of what they have passed through; but, lest they all have shared the fate of the Sandfly—by no means an extraordinary hypothesis—let me record something about the capacity of this species of craft to inflict torture upon the servants of the Queen, too quickly to shrik the work and too well trained to complain. Whatever may be the qualities of the Sandfly in smoth waters, the experience of her officers on the run over illustrates her value for such purposes as she is now put to. From their statements it seems that in the light weather we had all the way from Portland, while the Hercules moved with the least possible motion, the Sandfly pitched and rolled so violently that the pendulum intended to register the heeling of the vessel proved useless. It registers only 30 degrees on either side, and the Sandfly rolled nearly 45, the pendulum striking from side to side. This violence of motion succeeded in knocking the poor surgeon from his chair, and pitching him about in the saloon, until he gave up the struggle with several injuries to the ribs. The ship's company to a man were sick as men never were before. One man finally vomited blood, and the best of them had barely the heart left to stand at their posts, seamen and officers alternating at the lee rail in misery. On the bridge, which is as high as the funnels, the seas dashed up as they do against a cliff, lashing the salt wash into the eyes of those on watch, until cayenne-pepper could not have made them smart more. In fact, one man has his eyes bandaged. Forward of this bridge no man can go, for it is as freely under water as the bows of a cayak; and the 4-in. breech-loader that stands there might as well be a champagne bottle, for any harm it could do an enemy while the vessel is under way. This was most conclusively shown on the journey hither, for the Warspite was chased and overhauled by the Amphion, of the other fleet, and would surely have been sent to the bottom had actual war existed, for the Amphion steamed easily her fifteen knots high out of water, while the Sandfly could make but six knots on the waves, and then rolled and pitched, so that fighting of any kind was totally out of the question. That she can neither make speed nor fight at sea is evident, and, what is worse, it is, in the mind of her officers, an even chance whether on any open sea distance she would reach her destination. This short run has so battered her that ever since we have been here she has been undergoing repairs. Her machinery has all the intricacy of clockwork, with much of its fragility. The slightest imperfection anywhere disables her, and not one on board was sanguine enough to think she could float along unless she could keep her head to the sea. Her deck is so close to the water that you can sit and dip your toes in the water over the side, as was the case in the original monitors of the American navy; but, unlike those vessels, she has bulwarks that hold the water when it rushes over the side, and so destroy the ship's chance of freeing herself rapidly. So low is the vessel, so quick her rolling, and so high her bulwarks, that it would require but a few green seas in succession on board to swamp her effectively. What the boat can do in smooth water is no doubt great; but as a war-vessel for general use she has proved a complete failure.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR NEAR LONDON.

The following mysterious affair at Walthamstow has just been brought to light:—

On Saturday, July 21, a man, named Barber, who has been managing a chemist's business in Markhouse-road, Walthamstow, sent his errand-boy, a lad, aged fifteen, named Frank Playle, to Mrs. French, residing at 208, Boundary-road, Walthamstow, with a note, and instructed him not to deliver the letter to any one but Mrs. French. The lad went to the address indicated, and Mrs. French opened the door, but was accompanied by her husband; therefore, the lad made some excuse, and returned to his master. Mrs. French was twenty-two years of age, and only recently married, her husband being employed as manager to Mr. Hudson, a grocer in the neighbourhood. After a little time Mr. Barber sent the little lad back with the note. "Yes." The lad returned to Mr. Barber with this answer, and was sent for a shilling's worth of brandy. Mrs. French arrived at the shop shortly after his return with the spirits, and was shown into a parlour at the back of the shop. This was about four o'clock. Mr. Barber told Playle that he might go home to his tea, which he did. What happened between this time and six o'clock is a mystery.

Playle returned to the shop at six o'clock, and was surprised to find the place closed and fully secured as at night. Having failed to gain an entrance by the front door he scaled a wall and entered the house by the back door. The room was unusually dark, and on a sofa, near the window, sat Mrs. French in a reclining position, and she was deadly white. The lad searched the place, and, failing to find Mr. Barber he hastened for assistance. He went to a butcher, named Patchet, next door, and got him to go and see Mrs. French. He felt her pulse, and as she was unconscious he fetched a grocer, named Drummond, who decided to call in medical assistance. Dr. Thorpe was soon in attendance, and on a cursory examination concluded that the woman was in a fainting fit. But he soon detected the smell of chloroform, and subsequently found that she was suffering from chloroform poisoning. He administered ether and other remedies, and resorted to artificial respiration until about ten o'clock.

As no signs of animation were apparent, Dr. Blight was summoned, and he decided to perform the operation of tracheotomy, which he performed successfully. The woman was somewhat relieved, as far as her breathing was affected, but she did not regain consciousness. Throughout the whole of Saturday night and Sunday the medical men continued without intermission to administer every conceivable remedy known to medical science, but without any perceptible improvement in the woman's condition. After midnight the police discovered that a robbery had also been perpetrated. The till had been rifled, and from £12 to £15 in gold, silver, and copper abstracted. The assistance of several officers was obtained from the Lea Bridge-road police station, and diligent search was made for the missing chemist, but without avail. In the meantime, the endeavours to restore Mrs. French were continued and police constables were engaged to restore animation by artificial respiration; but after lying unconscious for thirty-two hours, the unfortunate woman breathed her last shortly before midnight on Sunday.

The room smels strongly of chloroform, and on the table in the apartment were found bottles containing brandy and soda, ammonia, chloroform, and other liquids such as would be likely to counteract the effects of an overdose of chloroform. An examination of the deceased failed to show any signs of an assault. The hypothesis which is favoured by the doctors and the local police is that the chemist had arranged to perform an operation. Since the death of Mrs. French the police have been trying to discover the whereabouts of the missing man, but hitherto without success. Although the police have widely issued a description of the man Barber, no clue to his whereabouts has as yet been ascertained. The idea gains credit that he is likely to have committed suicide in the river Lea.

The *post mortem* examination of the body of Mrs. French was held under the supervision of Dr. Wellington Lake, the divisional police surgeon for Walthamstow. Dr. Thorp and Dr. Blith conducted the autopsy. The medical man attended at the mortuary shortly after ten o'clock, and the examination was not concluded until about five o'clock in the evening. Carefully sealed bottles were subsequently sent to London, the contents of which were to be analyzed by one of the public analysts. As to what was discovered the medical men refused to give any particulars. The actual cause of death must, therefore for the time being, remain an open question.

The theory of outrage has already been refuted. The hypothesis that an operation was about to be performed by Mr. Barber, however, raises a very difficult point. Of course, the doctors refuse to say anything until the inquest, and any instruments which would be necessary for such an operation are nowhere to be found about the chemist's shop. The only other motive which suggests itself for Mrs. French visiting Mr. Barber was that she went to have a tooth extracted. Circumstances, however, entirely controvert this theory. It is not denied that Mrs. French suffered from neuralgia, but it is pointed out that Mr. Barber was not a dentist, neither did he have any dealing with dentistry, and the police have failed to find any instruments for dentistry. The only evidence which could throw any light on the affair is the letter sent by Mr. Barber to Mrs. French, but this is missing. There is at present nothing to show in what way the chloroform was administered. In the bowl of water in the room where Mrs. French was found was discovered a pocket handkerchief; but so far there is nothing to show that the drug had been inhaled from that. There is evidence that Barber endeavoured to restore her to consciousness.

AN INTERESTING VISIT.

(Extract from an article in "The Fountain.")

The other day I had the privilege of spending an hour in the consulting rooms of a medical electrician who bids fair to make for himself a great reputation. Although Mr. B. Copson Garrat does not place himself so prominently before the public as do some others in his profession, I have good reason to believe that he is doing a work which is scarcely less extensive, and is certainly not less effective, than theirs. Mr. Garrat is a man who likes to work in a quiet way. I think, however, that such a man ought to be better known. He is an enthusiast, albeit, a very sober one. He will talk to you by the hour about medical electricity, in which he is, of course, thoroughly well up, and he never tries of showing you its wondrous effects. If you ask him why he goes into raptures over this remarkable therapeutic agents, he will give you two very good reasons; the first is that it gave him new life, and the second is that it has given new life to others. Mr. Garrat knows, and therefore speaks.

After giving me a little galvanism, which had no more serious effect than to make my hands feel a little sleepy, Mr. Garratt converted the current into what is termed constant instead of induced, and assured me there was just as much electricity passing through my body as would be sufficient in the other form to kill me. As an illustration of the penetrative power of magnetism, I may mention that I held in front of me a mariner's compass, and Mr. Garratt held behind me one of his magnetic bands, and in a moment the magnetic current passed through my clothing—and I had a very heavy overcoat on—and through my body, and laid hold of the hand of the compass. This is the mighty force which Mr. Garratt infuse, into and sends right through the system of his patients producing the most astouishing and beneficial results.

Some of the most startling scientific discoveries of the present age are based upon magnetic principles, and the efficacy of magnetism as a healer promises to lead to results quite as startling as any that have attended it in other directions. Here let me repeat that magnetism is not galvanism. The latter, as I understand, often fails, and even when it succeeds it is open to the objection that its effect is too powerful. In skilful hands it has been and may be used with success; but it is, nevertheless, in its application, often of a painful irritating character, because it must come into direct contact with the body, requiring the nerves as a conducting medium. Mr. Garrat does not claim to have made any new discovery, but he has found out how to use electricity in the most efficient and practical way.

Magnetism does not supersede ordinary medicines, but can be used in conjunction with them without at all affecting or being effected by their action. Its chief value is that it will reach cases which ordinary medicine will not touch, Take paralysis. The doctor does not, cannot, cure paralysis, but Mr. Garratt can point you to people who were bedridden and, to all appearence, bedridden for life, but who, thanks to magnetism, have left their couch, and are now engaged in the active work of life. Long standing cases of epilepsy and spinal irritation have also been cured. I take these cases from a pamphlet of Mr. Garratt's, where full names and addresses are given, and which will be sent post free to any person who will write to his consulting rooms, I-6, Finsbury square, London, E. C. Ordinary medicines are of little avail in chronic cases of long standing; but these are just the cases that Mr. Garrat likes to undertake. Another class of sufferers who derive incalculable benefit from magnetism are people of overworked brain. In such cases the physician usually prescribes complete rest and a total change of air, medicine being of little use Mr. Garrat affirms that he can give the overworked man all the benefit that he would derive from rest and change, and give it to him in a very much quicker, simpler, and cheaper way. It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Garratt's system is not opposed to the efforts of others who are battling with disease; on the contrary, it is an auxiliary which may be used in conjunctio with and as a supplement to them.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

1. There will be drill in the Town Hall to-night from 8-30 to 9-30 p.m. Officers commanding companies are requested to direct all recruits to attend. N. C. Officers and trained Volunteers are also invited to attend.

2. The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Sixteenth Rifle Meeting and Entrance List, having been received, can be seen at Head-quarters, where entrances must be made on or before the 15th September, 1888.

By Order,
R. S. B. HODGKINSON.
Captain, and Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Clan Mackay, 1,422 tons, A. Johnstone, cleared yesterday, for Calcutta, proceeding in ballast.

The Anchor Line steamer Britannia, 1,991 tons, Captain F S Blight, sailed yesterday for Java and Batavia, in ballast.

The Zanzibar steamer Swordsman, Captain K Dahlbeck, arrived in Bombay, yesterday morning with a general cargo and three passengers.

The British Steamer Twickenham, 1,603 tons, Captain R M Cox, from Newport (July 14), arrived in port the evening before last, with a cargo of railway materials for the G I P R Company. She is consigned to Messrs. J Mackintosh and Co.

The Hall Line steamer Werneth Hall, 2,690 tons Captain W Boulton, cleared yesterday, for Marseilles and Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain J T O'Bryen, Lieutenant C W O'Bryen, Captain S L Cotton, Captain F G Delmonte, Surgeon J B Buchanan and Mr. Macfadyen.

The B I S N steamer Purulia, 969 tons, Captain H P Jones, with mails and a general cargo from the Persian Gulf ports and Karachi, arrived in port yesterday. She had the following passengers on board:—Surgeon J L T Jones, Major Fitzherbert, Lieutenants Carleton, Mangles, Talbot, Osborne, Bowden, Smith and Kirk, Messrs. Percival, Pottinger, Butler, Gondumal, Joomabhai and child, Sergeant Hemsley, Private Williams, a Persian lady; and sixty-three deck.

The B I S N steamer Kerbela 1,456 tons, Captain D. Stewart, arrived in Bombay from London (July 4), via Karachi on Monday evening, with a general cargo and twelve deck passengers.

The s s Othello, 1,934 tons,

NOTICES.

A BOON TO THOUSANDS!

HEALTH, STRENGTH AND THE VIGOUR OF LIFE RESTORED

BY THE USE OF

THE ONLY INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.

Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Dyspepsia, Shortness of Breath, Eruptions of the Skin, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decline, and all Diseases caused by residence in tropical climates.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted and at once imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution.

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Is patronized by Aristocracy and the *Elite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

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The ONLY Medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of VILE worthless Imitations made up to trade upon the Reputation of Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE. Therefore ask for DR. BRIGHT'S, and refuse Useless Substitute.

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Is sold in CASES at 6s. 6d. by all Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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The Seven Cuticura Boys

THESE seven beautiful boys owe their beauty of skin, luxuriance of hair, purity of blood, and freedom from hereditary taint or humors of the skin or scalp to the celebrated CUTICURA REMEDIES.

For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin of children and infants, and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite skin beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are infallible.

I think it my duty to inform you of the wonderful cure of psoriasis effected upon my daughter,—by the CUTICURA REMEDIES,—who had been suffering for nine years, and had been treated by many physicians without effect. I am thankful to say that, after using the CUTICURA REMEDIES six weeks, a complete cure has been effected. You are at liberty to use this for the encouragement of others, if you think fit.

F. PAMPHILON, St. Mary's Vale, Chatham, Kent.

I am thankful to say that my arms are completely cured of a skin disease from which I have suffered a long time, by the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

MRS. F. SMITH, West Meon, Peterfield.

Sold by all chemists. Price: CUTICURA, 50 cts.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25 cts. Wholesale Agents, TREACHER & Co., Bombay, and SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA SOAP.

My little girl, aged three and one half years, who has been suffering from chronic eczema in a very severe form for the past two years, is now quite cured by using the CUTICURA REMEDIES. The parts affected were the face, neck and portions of the body, the irritation causing intense suffering. She attended a London hospital for ten months as a paying outpatient, but obtained no relief. During the whole of this time she could not be left alone a moment, as, in spite of having all the affected parts bandaged up, she tore them off and caused the blood to flow.

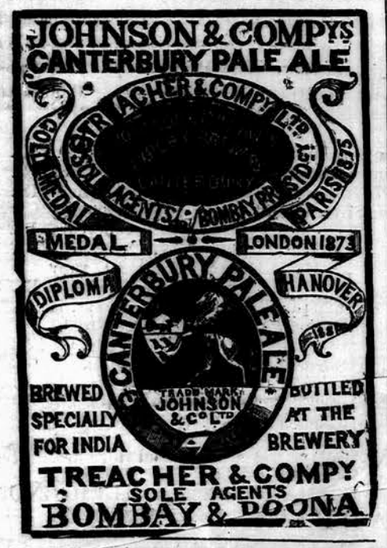
She was as much trouble when asleep as when awake, and it was necessary to hold her in the arms all night to prevent her rubbing her face on the pillow, which was sufficient to remove the skin. At last she got so bad that it was impossible to take her to the hospital. Her clothes when put on put her in a great heat, and caused lumps to come in her neck. We therefore decided to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and the result was truly gratifying; in one short week there was a decided improvement which has since continued, and now she is the picture of health. No one who has seen her would believe that she presented the pitiable sight she did three months ago. Yours faithfully, C. D.

Full address of Messrs. F. NEWBERY & SONS.

Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co., Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. Send stamp to Messrs. TREACHER, or SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 300 diseases, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

BABY'S Skin, scalp and hair preserved and beautified by the use of CUTICURA SOAP.

JOHNSON & COMP'Y'S CANTERBURY PALE ALE



EXTRACTUM HEPATIS MORRHUÆ

DOCTOR VIVIEN'S COD LIVER DRAGEES & WINE

Composed of a concentrated Extract obtained direct from Cod's Livers, and containing all the active médicinal principles existing in them, and in Cod Liver oil.

Tow dragées, or one table spoonful of wine, are equal to one table spoonful of the best Cod Liver oil.

PRICE per bottle of 100 DRAGÉES 2/s per bottle of wine 3/s.

WHOLESALE of H. VIVIEN, Phcien. PARIS.—50, Boul. de Strasbourg LONDON:—76, New Bond Street

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.
From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THREE DOCTORS DECIDED to AMPUTATE. "Dear Sirs,—I enclose you a splendid testimonial, which you can use if you choose. Mr. Lenney is one of our Church members, and personally known to me.—Yours truly,

"JOSEPH B. KINGSTON, Secretary Primitive Methodist Mission, Gillespie-road, Highbury-vale.

"14, Newington-green, London, N., May 16, 1887.

"Gentlemen,—I am very pleased to inform you of the benefit I derived from taking Clarke's Blood Mixture 11 years ago. I had been totally laid up for 32 weeks with a bad leg. Three doctors had consulted together, and decided to amputate it; but being induced to try Clarke's Blood Mixture I am glad to say in three weeks I was enabled to resume my work, and have never lost a day since through illness. I may also add that I now usually take a bottle at the spring of the year. I am now in excellent health, hearty, well, and strong, and in active work. Yours truly, "SIMON LENNEY."

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CAUTION.

Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

LIGHT RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS—PORTABLE OR PERMANENT.

W. G. BAGNALL will be glad to enter into correspondence and send particulars to

AGENTS FOR NATIVE PRINCES, MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES, ESTATE AND PLANTATION PROPRIETORS, CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS,

AND OTHER GENTLEMEN INTERESTED IN THE ABOVE.

W. G. BAGNALL is the ACTUAL MANUFACTURER of LIGHT RAILWAYS to H.M. GOVERNMENT.

W. G. BAGNALL, Ltd., Castle Engine Works, Stafford, England

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE-AND-CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

PERAMBULATOR & INVALID CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER

To the Trade, and for Export.

A Speciality for Hot Climates.

THE PATENT RUSTIC CAR,

which combines all the latest improvements, together with the introduction of the advantages of a Wood Body Bassinette without it disadvantages. It is light in construction, elegant style, thoroughly well got up, combining strength and durability; acknowledged to be the best ever introduced to the public. A special advantage is its convenience for export purposes, being so constructed as to take in parts, and will pack in cases with the greatest economy of space, and so simple that any individual with ordinary care can easily put them together, each several part being marked so as to prevent any possible mistake, thus affording merchants the opportunity of shipping the most perfect of perambulators at a minimum cost.

PERAMBULATORS, BASSINETTES, & INVALID CARRIAGES of Modern Design and at lowest prices.

Illustrated Price List Free on Application.

PHILIP BLEE, Newcastle Works, Basford, Nottingham, England.

SLACK & BROWNLOW'S FILTERS

YARROW'S

SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.

Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.

Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.

MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.

Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

BLANDY'S PURE MADEIRAS.

MADEIRAS are fast regaining their old time popularity!!
MADEIRAS being rich in fruit salts are known to be most digestible Wines!!
MADEIRAS are recommended by the Faculty for therapeutic purposes!!

BLANDY'S MADEIRAS:

"VERY SUPERIOR."	Rs. 20 0	"LONDON PARTICULARS."	Rs. 30
"PALE DRY."	" 22 0	"RICH OLD BOAL."	" 38 8
"SPECIALLY SELECTED."	" 24 0	"VERY DRY OLD SERCIAL."	" 43 0
"EAST INDIA."	" 30 0	"GRAND OLD CAMA DE LOBOS."	" 50 0

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Full particulars, Prices, and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA AND CO., Apollo House, Fort, Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.

First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.

In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,

GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydised and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving antern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

BOMBAY, Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

THE

INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE

FOR AUGUST 1888

CONTAINING ALL THE

SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS,

WITH

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS

STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES

BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES

AND THE

ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA

WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS. ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RS. 5.

Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

NOTICES.

IN USE 100 YEARS.

SKIN DISEASES.

Are of two kinds: firstly, those which are only skin deep (which are not now to be considered); secondly, those which are caused by a bad state of the blood, and which attack various parts of the body in different ways. Skin diseases above itself in the HEAD, breaking out in the form of Dandruff which no amount of washing and combing will get rid of, and sometimes in the form of Scaly Eruptions. In the NECK, by an enlargement of the glands (commonly called Glandular Swellings), which if neglected, become very unsightly wounds. In the ARMPITS, and the inside of the ELBOWS, by an internal Eczema of the Skin, which is very painful when washed. In the HANDS, by deep Cracks or Fissures which, if healed for a few days, speedily open again, or by many-looking pimples. In the LEGS, by Hard, Shiny Scaly Swellings, or by wounds more than skin deep. And on the BODY, in Red Scaly Patches, which on rubbing off, form again or in the discharge of a thin, watery fluid of a very disagreeable nature. In all these cases the treatment must be twofold. An Ointment is required to relieve Itching and Medicine must be taken to change the state of the Blood, and render it pure.

Both these requirements are supplied by

Dr. Roberts' Celebrated Medicines,

The OINTMENT called

"THE POOR MAN'S FRIEND,"

And the

ALTERATIVE PILLS,

Called "PILULÆ ANTICROFULÆ."

These Two Medicines have now stood the test of 100 years trial, having been introduced to the public in the latter part of the last century.

They may be obtained of all Chemists, or of the Proprietors

EACH & BARNICOTT, BRIDPORT, DORSET.

Price 1s. 1½d., . 2s., 11s. and 22s. each. Postage extra

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps

A NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice. A practical guide to young men before entering the wedded state; with plain instructions for the speedy removal of all disqualifications and impediments which too often debar happiness therein.—Lewis, Medical Publisher, 24, Hand Court, Holborn, London, W. C.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY,
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY,
AND
The BHOWNAGAR-GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement, on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES, HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others, who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by Rail, Placards exhibited at the different stations are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular Troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to firms to advertise at these Stations, the most important of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Gangawaram and Tandur.

Orders for exhibiting Advertisement Boards on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Stations will also be received at this Office.

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Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foo annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square, will have the advantage of having their Business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, Rampar Row, Fort.

STATIONS ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

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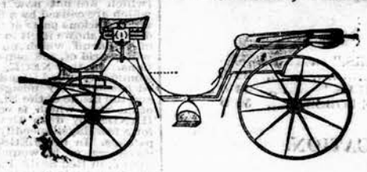
COACH-BUILDER & IMPORTER OF ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES

50, KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.



CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS BUILT TO ORDER ON THE LATEST DESIGNS

CARRIAGES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, *NEW* AS WELL AS *SECOND-HAND*, BY KESTERTON AND Co, AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN LONDON BUILDERS, ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

Orders for Carriages from any Firm in Europe executed through my Agent on Moderate Terms.

Repairs Promptly and Neatly Executed.

Estimates furnished on Application.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S CAMPAIGN WATCHES

Are now sold at the following greatly Reduced Prices :—

	Rs.		Rs.
II. qly., Metal open-face keyless lever ...	16	I. qly, Metal open-face keyless lever ...	20
„ Metal hunting keyless lever ...	17	„ Metal hunting keyless lever ...	21
„ Metal cut hunting keyless lever ..	18	„ Metal cut hunting keyless lever...	22
„ Silver open-face keyless lever ...	28	„ Fine silver open-face keyless lever.	35
„ Silver hunting keyless lever ...	29	„ Fine silver hunting keyless lever.	38
„ Silver cut hunting keyless lever .	30	„ Fine Silver cut hunting keyless lever	40
Guarantee One Year.		Superior Works, Guarantee 3 Years.	

Over 10 years have elapsed since we introduced our **Celebrated Keyless Campaign Watches**, and the unparalleled success they have obtained in India is shown by their rapidly increasing sale and by the numerous imitations which the popularity of a special and reputed article always brings forth. However, those imitations, in what number they may be found, are still all of them far inferior in every particular to our well-known CAMPAIGN WATCHES, which stand unrivalled in the market, and which we mean to improve still—if it is possible to improve what we might call already **a perfection.**

All our Watches are made in our **Steam Factory** in Switzerland, carefully examined and tested there, and again in our Establishment at **Bombay** before leaving. Sold either in small or middle size.

In Open-face Case, Rs. 16 &20

FAVRE-LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, RAMPART ROW.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR

LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty Years Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

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"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

Dr. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and he various forms of Strumous Disease, DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted, in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken daily, and with marked benefit.'

JOSEPH J. POPE, Esq., M.R.C.S.
Late Staff Surgeon Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyones' reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

Dr. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures.

WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

THE QUESTION OF INFANT FEEDING AND ITS SOLUTION.

Carnrick's SOLUBLE FOOD

Agrees with, and perfectly Nourishes, 99 Infants out of 100.

It is the only prepared Food that digests as easily as mothers' milk. This is the grand secret of the success that has attended the use of "Soluble Food."

Carnrick's

SOLUBLE FOOD.

THE ONLY PERFECT FOOD FOR INFANTS.

A VERY IMPORTANT CONSIDERATION FOR INDIA.

NO MILK REQUIRED.

As the Milk is already in Soluble Food, it requires the addition of water only, and one or two minutes' boiling to be ready for use. In a country where the Milk supply is poor and often contaminated the immense value of this advantage will be at once appreciated.

We offer our SOLUBLE FOOD to Mothers resident in India, in the belief that it is the only Food that will enable them to deal successfully with the problem of infant nurture under the difficult circumstances of Indian life.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD

consists of equal proportions of the finest flour converted by our special process into the unfermentable form of dextrine, and of milk evaporated to solid form and partially digested.

It is the only food that contains sufficient mineral matter to make bones and teeth.

THE RESULT OF OUR PROCESS.

CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD contains more flesh and muscle forming principle than any other infants' food.

The British Medical Journal says, "CARNRICK'S SOLUBLE FOOD closely imitates in composition an average sample of human milk."

Consequently the child thrives upon it as on its natural food; while the other prepared foods are not properly digested, fail to nourish the child, and frequently cause functional troubles that result fatally.

CARNRICK & CO., Ltd., 24 & 25, Hart Street, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows :—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule.*

The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE M appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London,
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

NEAVE'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, AND THE AGED.

BEST AND CHEAPEST.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **THILUM.**

GOLD MEDAL VIENNA 1886. **HIPPACEA.**

TRADE MARKS:
"THILUM," for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Wounds, Bronchitis, Scorpion Stings, Mosquite bites.
"OMUM CARPOOR," for Indigestion, Cholera, Colic, Flatulence, Dysmenorrhœa.
"JVARA-HARI," for Fevers, particularly Malarious kinds, and as a Tonic.
"HIPPACEA," the Stable Requisite, for broken Knees, Cracked Heels, Sprung Tendons, Mange, &c.

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881. W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

I have found "Thilum" give *certain relief* in some forms of Neuralgia and I have used it with success in Sprains and Bruises, in fact in every case in which I have tried it, the relief from pain has been remarkable.

Rothern House, Brownswood Park N., 14th March, 1887. H. WARNEFORD THOMPSON, L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E.

The subjoined notice from the pen of Dr. ANDREW WILSON, F.R.S.E., appeared in *Health* on 29th January 1886.

"Mr. F. H. BOWDEN, of 43, King William-Street, London-Bridge, E.C. and 29, Lansdowne-road Croydon, Surrey, has forwarded to us samples of a series of Indian remedies which he is desirous of introducing fully to the British public, and which have already attained a marked measure of success wherever they have been used. Well-known in India, and in no sense quack or secret remedies, we regard the preparations under notice as destined to receive worthily a large amount of patronage for the cure of simple ailments in this and other European countries. The first of these preparations is known as

"COMP. ESS. OF OMUM AND CAMPHOR," now registered under the trade mark name of 'OMUM CARPOOR.' It contains compound calculated to be of high service as antispasmodics and anodynes, and as such is of use in cholera, diarrhœa, dysentery, and cramps and spasms of all kinds. In many of the ailments, nervous and otherwise, peculiar to women, this remedy has been used with great success. Equally effective where used as an outward application, is

"HENRY'S THILUM."—This preparation contains neither opium, mercury, nor aconite, and is consequently free from all objections on the score of noxious or unsafe ingredients. In its effects 'Thilum' is sedative and astringent, while it has important qualities, rendering it invaluable for the treatment of bruises and hurts. For Neuralgia, Rheumatism, and other pains, 'Thilum' should be rubbed into the skin: and for toothache, a little should be rubbed on the gum, or placed on lint in the hollow of a tooth which may be decayed. In chilblains we have personally tested the value of 'Thilum.' For cyclists and tourists at large, this ointment is very serviceable, and a pot of it should always be carried in the cyclist's bag for instant application to bruises. As an application to piles, 'Thilum' is really invaluable; while used as an embrocation to the chest in bronchitis, it relieves the pain and tension.

"JVARA-HARI," or "Fever destroyer," is an Indian Fever remedy, which, in feverish states acts with service.

"A Veterinary expert to whom we have submitted a specimen of—

"HIPPACEA," OR "STABLE REQUISITE," reports that this latter preparation is an admirable remedy in many affections of horses, cattle, sheep, and dogs. For mange in dogs it is an invaluable application and does not cause any subsequent smarting. For broken knees 'Hippacea' is also a most excellent application, while for sore shoulders and cracked heels it is reported as forming an effectual remedy. In veterinary practice 'Hippacea' should be widely used. It certainly appears to act effectually in promoting the healing of wounds and sores in our domestic animals."

The Court Circular of the 15th May 1886 says :—"In the Madras Court of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at South Kensington, there are, of course, many extremely beautiful exhibits, especially the old native jewellery from Madura; but the particular exhibit to which we wish to draw attention this week is one of exceptional utility rather than beauty, and the only one of the kind to be found in the building. For fear that any one should imagine that the remedies to which we are about to refer are so-called patent medicines, we may at once state they are not. As Dr. WILSON has stated, "they are well known in India, and are in no sense quack or secret remedies." Briefly Henry's Indian remedies have been proved to be so marvellous in their effects that we are fearful, if we enumerate the many complaints for which they will be found to be efficacious, our encomiums may sound too strong. "Thilum," the best known of the several remedies, is an external application, and it may be said to be a specific, and a fragrant one too, for all remedies where there is inflamation, and there is proof positive in the shape of well-known medical and other written testimony (which we have seen), that it cures Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Headache, Hemicrania, Brow-Ache, Cramps, Burns, pains in the Joints and Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Gout, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and Chilblains, besides other maladies far too numerous to detail. For its virtue in the first and last named complaints (Neuralgia and Chilblains) we can personally vouch. As recently as Wednesday last we recommended it for a bad case of neuralgia, requesting that the result might be made known to us as soon as possible. On the evening of the day in question we received the following communication: "I find it has already sensibly assuaged the pain." We know of one lady, very high up in the social scale, who has found "Thilum" such a specific for rheumatism, and "Hippacea" so beneficial for injured horses, that she has bought several dozen boxes for distribution, feeling it a duty to recommend these really wonderful remedies for the relief she herself has received. With regard to "Hippacea," so serviceable for wounds, to human beings as well as animals, the majority of the cycling world is loud in its praises; and the number of testimonials from ladies gratefully acknowledging the benefits derived from "Omum-Carpoor," which is essentially a female remedy, but which is invaluable for Indigestion is simply overwhelming. Although the chief depôt for these invaluable presriptions is Madras, a branch establishment has now been opened in London by Mr. F. H. Bowden at 43, King William Street, E. C."

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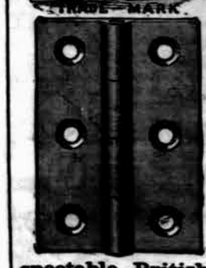

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